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DRAMA IN TV STUDIO

Electrician Dies As Show Begins

New York, September 17. The show went on for millions of viewers on Sunday night although the key electrician lay dead before his switch-board.

For 45 minutes of the Spike Jones hour of comedy, Centre Theatre electricians reached across the body of their boss and the ministering hands of a physician and a priest to operate the switches that kept the show on its television beam.

From Joseph Elser, 76, chief electrician of the huge theatre, clumped before his master control board at 8:15 p.m. as television cameras moved in to pick up the skit.

Singer Helen Grayco, poised on a pedestal to sing her cue, saw the entire scene. She watched as police arrived, as the doctor pronounced Elser dead, and as a Catholic priest summoned from nearby St. Patrick's Cathedral gave him the absolution.

Then an assistant leaned across the covered body to turn the spotlight on the spangles of her low-cut gown. Miss Grayco turned her eyes to the dancing gaiety on the set and sang for the carefree enjoyment of a television audience that reached west to Omaha and south to Jacksonville, Florida.

Others of more than 100 performers and technicians on the stage were aware that something had happened backstage. Their eyes caught the fleeting movements of police and ambulance attendants, but no light flickered and no musical beat was missed. A theatre audience of about 3,000 persons was entirely unaware of the tragedy behind the comedy on the stage.

—United Press.

LOST AT SEA

San Francisco, Sept. 17. A Pacific Far East Lines spokesman today identified the radio operator lost at sea yesterday in the freighter Gadsden as Murle Joseph Campbell. Campbell fell overboard 750 miles northeast of Honolulu. The Gadsden was enroute to Guam.

Navy Coastguard ships and planes joined in the search.—Associated Press.

New Soviet Diplomatic Move Expected

SOLUTION TO GERMAN PROBLEM SOUGHT

Moscow, Sept. 17. Foreign observers in Moscow believed on Monday the Soviet Government might be weighing a major diplomatic move in a bid to work out a solution of the German problem.

Western diplomats said they would not be surprised if Russia made a two-point proposal soon to the Western powers. Firstly, to hold free unfettered elections for all of Germany to establish a united country. Secondly, to summon a conference to discuss a peace treaty with Germany.

Foreign observers have little doubt that the Russians are anxious to avoid a "German San Francisco"—a peace treaty with the Germans in which the Russians have no part on the pattern of the Japanese peace treaty—which, they appear convinced, Secretary of State Dean Acheson is planning.

In the first comment here on the Western talks about Germany in Washington last week, Pravda said the decisions there marked a new stage in the implementation of American plans for a third world war, following repeated violations of the Potsdam agreement, the dismemberment of Germany, the restoration of the Ruhr carrels and the remilitarisation of Western Germany.

Pravda said the Soviet people demand a peaceful

regulation of the German problem, restoration of a united Germany and a peace treaty, to be followed by the evacuation of all occupation troops.

"Politically the Washington decisions signify practically a military alliance between the United States, Britain and France and West German's militarist clique," Pravda said.

"Just as the Japanese-American pact means that Japan becomes a source of cannon-fodder and a base of American aggression in the Pacific, so a similar pact with Germany would mean the American army's conversion of West Germany into its own barracks, and unlimited intervention in the internal affairs of West Germany."—United Press.

Plane Crashes On Carrier

Washington, Sept. 17. The Navy announced tonight that "two men were dead, five men are missing and others are injured as a result of a jet aircraft crash and serious fire aboard the Navy's carrier USS Essex yesterday (Korean time)."

"The ship was in operation off Korea."—Associated Press.

ANOTHER RATIONS CUT

London, Sept. 17. Britain's scant weekly meat ration, which varies from week to week, will be cut two pence to two shillings worth for each ration book on September 23, the Ministry of Food announced tonight.

On October 7 it will be cut another two pence to two shillings 10 pence worth weekly.

The Ministry said a decline in supplies of home killed meat forced the cuts.—Associated Press.

Fox Becomes A Pet



A fox that was hunted in Camden Town, North London, recently, has since made himself a pet in the home of Mrs. Belle Niedzwiedz of Camden High Street. The fox is only six months old and has been named Fia. Here she is curled up on a divan with her new owner, where she alternatively munched a bar of chocolate and a slipper while the photographer took his pictures.—London Express Service.

It Won't Be A Small World 49 Years Hence

Colombo, Sept. 17. Dr. F. T. Whalen, Agriculture Director of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, said here today that it was safe to assume that the world would number over 3,000 million inhabitants by the year 2,000 A.D.

"In fact, it may be considerably higher if the present rate of improvement in public hygiene and sanitation in undeveloped regions is maintained."

In the search for living space popular imagination turned to the tropics with their enormous untapped resources of food, he said.

He was addressing the 47 delegates of the 13-nation regional meeting on land utilisation in the tropics.

Dr. Whalen said that the FAO were seeking to balance international resources and people to that a large expanse of tropical and sub-tropical lands can be made a better place for people to live in and furnish to meet increasing needs.

The main question the meeting would have to answer was how to appraise various land and water resources to determine their best use.

The second question would be to prevent the undesirable use of land and water resources and bring about their more desirable uses. Then would come the question of how to improve and preserve the productivity of the land.—Reuter.

Greece & Turkey & NATO

Deputies Come To An Agreement

Ottawa, Sept. 17. Deputies of the NATO Council reported to the parent body today that all 12 members of the Atlantic community had agreed that Greece and Turkey should be in some way associated with Western defence.

The deputies failed, however, to reach agreement on whether this association could best be effected through full membership, associate membership or some purely military arrangement.

The views of the deputies were presented to the NATO Council during the afternoon session here in the form of a report on the pros and cons of admitting Greece and Turkey to the Pact.

The Report of the Deputies, which also touched upon several other political as well as technical matters, was introduced to the main Council of Ministers by the chairman, Mr. Charles Spofford of the United States.

NO SUGGESTIONS

Informants said the report made no recommendations and simply summarised the views expressed in the Council of Deputies on the question of Greece and Turkey.

Earlier, a top diplomatic source had revealed that the military experts of the 12 Atlantic nations were in agreement on the importance of participation of the two Southeast European countries in Western defence.

Presentation of the report did not, however, touch off a full debate on the membership issue. This Council may still take it up today, although informants believed it would be left over until tomorrow.—United Press.

Man's Prerogative

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 17. Municipal Judge Charles Kelly believes that husbands still have some rights. He ruled that James Johnson, 62, should not be imprisoned merely because he cursed his wife. "That's man's prerogative," the Judge said.—United Press.

18,000 Persian Oil Workers To Lose Their Jobs

SECURITY MEASURES BY IRANIAN AUTHORITIES

Teheran, Sept. 17. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today announced that it would suspend the employment of about 18,000 Persian workers and 1,500 to 2,000 Persian clerks from the end of September. It is estimated that the cost of the labour being suspended is \$500,000 a month.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said at one time that it had 30,000 Persian employees in Abadan. An official today said that they expected to get down to a strength of 7,000 to keep the essential services going.

The Persian Cabinet today met to discuss their next move in the dispute. As they met, precautions were being taken to prevent any possibility of a coup d'etat.

Army gendarmeries and police said that they were in full command of the situation and in a communique said that press reports about an alleged coup d'etat were not from a reliable source.

The security measures had been taken as a precaution.

It is understood that Mr. Harriman returned the Persian ultimatum with a letter asserting that as there was nothing new in Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq's proposals, nothing useful and nothing constructive which could possibly justify his intervention.

Persian sources said that Mr. Harriman's note would convince Dr. Mossadeq that Britain and the United States were at one in their view of the oil dispute.

Yesterday five British ships were moved from Abadan under a British naval destroyer escort and today the Persian Oil Board were drafting a strong protest to the British oil company.

The ships, owned by the British Tanker Company, had been tied up at buoys in Iraqi waters off the Shatt El Arab river opposite Abadan since early July.

The Persian Oil Board, which was set up after the nationalisation of the British oil company, recently indicated that they considered all such vessels as coming under their authority.

Led by the destroyer Saintes, the ships sailed towards Basrah, Iraq, in single file.

A small Persian sloop tied up a few hundred yards away made no attempt to interfere.

The Board also told the company that there must be no communication with four other British oil-going ships now moored off Abadan close to the cruiser Mauritius.

The tug crews will not be allowed ashore in Abadan, the Board ruled.—Reuter.

BAITER THE ARAB

Authoritative sources said today that Britain would not be pressed into any quick acceptance of Dr. Mossadeq's ultimatum by a threatened barker agreement with Russia.

The Foreign Office is withholding official comment pending receipt of a report by the Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd.

Sources pointed out the practical difficulties in delivering oil to the Communists since neither the Iranians nor the Communists possess a tanker fleet, nor would overland transport permit any large-scale shipments in the immediate future.

The sources added that it would take years to construct a pipeline to Russia.

They said that a superficial appraisal of the barker plan announcement appeared to be that Dr. Mossadeq was trying to play a last trump card in an attempt to intimidate Britain and the United States by threatening to fraternise with Russia if Britain did not accept his latest ultimatum.

They added that if this were true, it also appeared to be a gesture of public, indicating that the recent measures imposed by Britain—cutting off dollars and halting shipments of sugar and badly-needed commodities—were beginning to hurt the Mossadeq regime.

As far as the sale of oil was concerned, the sources again emphasised that Britain maintains that Iran is not entitled to sell products of the Abadan refinery and Iran has no other source in any quantity.

They said also that from Abadan was illegal because it would be violation of the Hague Court's interim injunction of July 5, which appealed to both sides not to do anything to

Anti-Mossadeq Leaflets

Calcutta, Sept. 17. Leaflets calling on Persians living in Iraq to "condemn the present Mossadeq government" and to "give a helping hand to those people in Persia who are striving to get rid of the government" were distributed in Baghdad today, according to an Arab News Agency dispatch from the Iraqi capital.

The Agency said the leaflets accused Dr. Mossadeq's government of "treason" and "tyranny."—Associated Press.

prejudice the final decision.—United Press

IRAQI AGREEMENT

Baghdad, Sept. 17. The Iraqi Prime Minister, Nuri Es Sald Pasha, left here by air for London today to conclude the new Anglo-Iraqi oil agreement reached last month between the Iraq Government and the Iraqi Petroleum Company.

Abdul Majid Mahmoud, Minister of Economics, and Dr. Nadim Al Pachachi, Director General of the Ministry of Economics, will fly to London within two days to join him for the same purpose.

The new agreement was announced here on August 13.

after three months' negotiations. Under its terms, Iraq will get 60 per cent of the profits of the Iraqi Petroleum Company, the Basrah Petroleum Company and the Mosul Petroleum Company by their operations in Iraq.

The companies will pay Iraq 5,000,000 dinars (equal to \$25 million) in settlement of disputed past payments when the agreement is ratified. No foreign employee, either technical or administrative, will thereafter be appointed by the companies until the Ministry of Economics has been notified and has confirmed that no Iraqi is available to fill the post in question.—Reuter.

BURMA OIL VENTURE

Rangoon, Sept. 17. Britain has promised to lend Burma \$2,500,000 towards financing the Burmese Government's share in the proposed oil venture with the Burma Oil Company for producing and refining the country's oil.

A British Embassy statement here said that the decision was conveyed to Burma's Premier, Thakin Nu, last week in a personal message from Mr. Clement Attlee, Britain's Prime Minister.

The loan is payable "provided the Burmese Government and the oil company are able in other respects to reach mutually satisfactory arrangements," the statement declared. It added that both the Government and the company agreed "in principle on the mutually beneficial joint venture, but financial difficulties have so far stood in the way."—Reuter.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Italian Treaty Revisions

THE Italian agitation for revision of the 1947 peace treaty has received fresh impetus from the signing of the "soft" Japanese treaty. Comparison between the conditions laid down in the respective treaties has brought new friends to the side of the Italians. The main argument runs thus: Why should Italy, who fought for two years with Britain and America as a co-belligerent be made to bear harsher peace terms than Japan who was, during the same period, fighting the Allies? Sentiment, however, is not the only influence in the intensive campaign to modify the Italian treaty. Italy has been made a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, assuming responsibilities towards solidification of the Western defence system which, it is claimed, entitle her to a status deprived her under the terms of the peace treaty. There is general recognition among the Big Three that Italy has made big and not unsuccessful efforts to rehabilitate herself, politically and economically, and that she has and is making a useful contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. This, it is argued, merits reward, and to Italy the most satisfying would be modification of some of her peace treaty clauses. The Italian Premier, Mr. de Gasperi, is urging the Western Powers to lift the arms restrictions. This, in the light of growing tension in southeastern Europe, he regards as the most important concession Italy requires or the Western Powers could offer. Mr. de Gasperi realises that it would meet with the violent disapproval of Soviet Russia, but it is believed this vital revision of the peace treaty could be accomplished without Russia doing anything more than launch a propaganda campaign against the move. As Russia is a principal signatory to the Italy treaty, there is virtually no prospect of any juridical amendment. The Soviet attitude to Italy has been clearly

demonstrated by her vetoing of Italian application for membership of the United Nations. Nevertheless, for the Italian Government, it is both a matter of principle and a domestic political necessity that there should be a formal removal of the stigma implicit in some of the phraseology of the treaty. The conciliatory nature of the Japanese treaty draft has emphasised this, and latest reports from Ottawa suggest that the Western Powers, largely on the insistence of France, are agreed that the time has come for a gesture of this kind, failing the possibility of a legal revision. But while the relaxation of the treaty's limitations on Italy's armed forces is requested by Mr. de Gasperi, and possibly could be granted without exciting violent reactions, the deep diplomatic problem is the future of Trieste, a subject on which, says one commentator, Italian public opinion is as hypersensitive today as it has ever been. Here again, however, there appears to exist possibilities of a solution. Marshal Tito last week held out the hand of friendship to Italy and hinted that he was willing to reopen talks on Trieste—presumably meaning that he was prepared to make some limited territorial concessions. Mr. de Gasperi has made no public acknowledgment of Marshal Tito's gesture, nor has any hint been given that Italy wishes at this time to get herself involved in new discussions over the Trieste issue. Italy seems to feel that time is on her side, and that if she bides it, the Trieste problem will resolve itself in her favour. The opinion is clearly not shared by the United States, Britain and France, who may feel it desirable to urge Mr. de Gasperi to get on with new negotiations with Marshal Tito before Italy is granted modifications of her peace treaty in other directions.



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Senate Holds
Up Truman
AppointmentsJESSUP UNDER
SUSPICION

Washington, Sept. 17. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today ordered hearings on President Truman's nomination of Philip Jessup, Ambassador-at-large, as delegate to the United Nations.

Administration insistence on Dr. Jessup's confirmation is likely to touch off resounding Senate reaction.

Chairman Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, said the Committee turned over to a Sub-Committee all the Presidential nominations, including Dr. Jessup's.

The Committee also ordered another Sub-Committee to study the appointment of Chester Bowles as Ambassador to India.

Besides Dr. Jessup, Mr. Truman nominated Warren Austin, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Representative Mike Mansfield (Montana Democrat) and John P. Voris (Republican, Ohio) as UN delegates. He named six alternates.

While a Sub-Committee approved the President's nomination of Loy Henderson to be Ambassador to Persia, succeeding Henry Grady, Mr. Bowles was named to fill Mr. Henderson's former post at New Delhi.

Also approved was Harold Minor as Minister to the Lebanon.

The expected fight against Dr. Jessup will be based primarily on the Far East policies he has had a part in formulating.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) has accused him of having "an affinity for Communist causes," which Dr. Jessup denies.

Some Republicans oppose Mr. Bowles on the grounds that he is not trained for the job in New Delhi.—Associated Press.

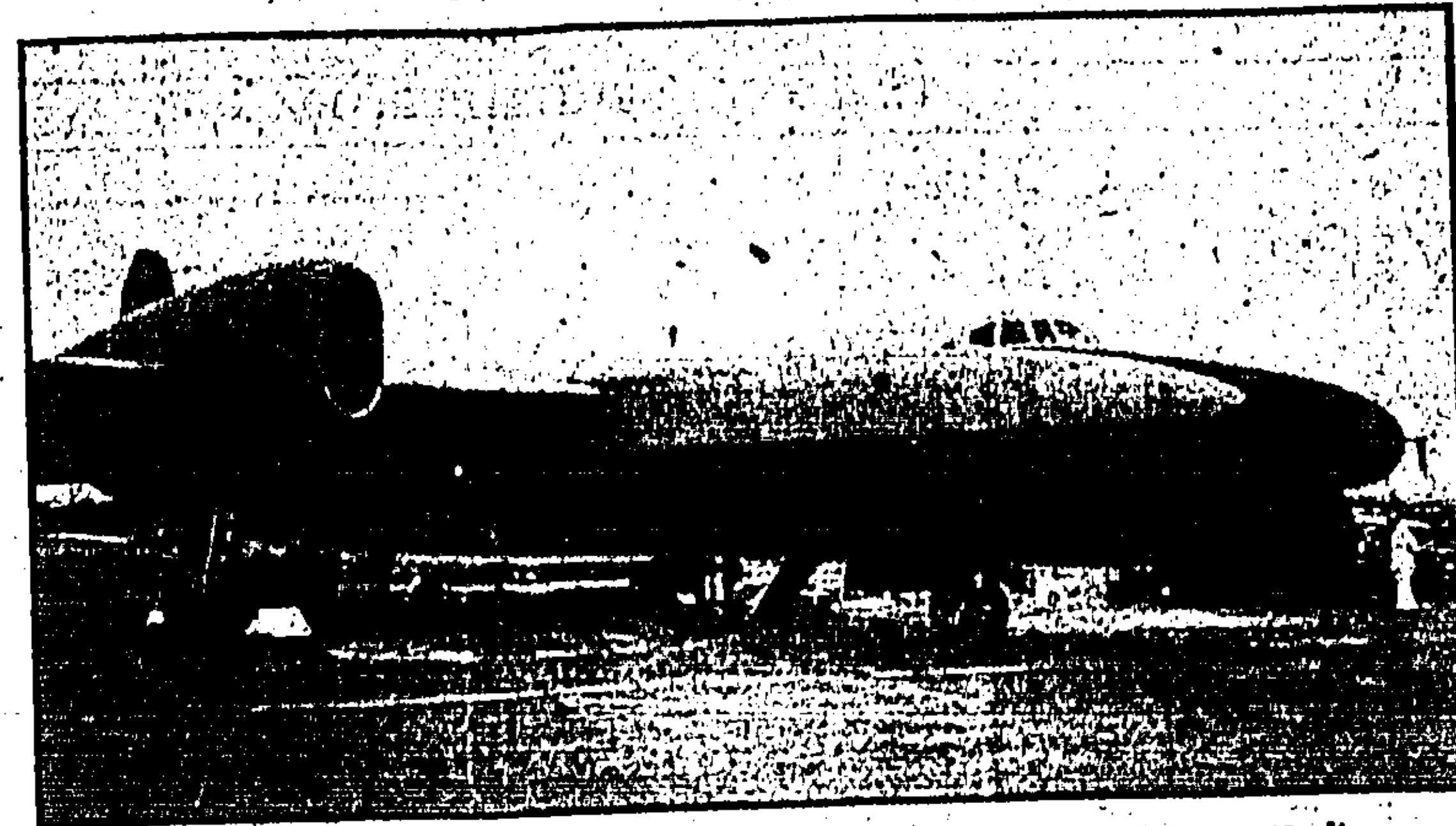
First Time In
20 Years

Bogota, Sept. 17. Colombia had a Conservative Parliament on Monday for the first time in 20 years after elections boycotted by the strong Liberal Party.

Only a few dissident Liberals ran in opposition on Sunday to their party's instructions to stay out of the elections.

The Liberal boycott left the door wide open for the Conservatives.

The Liberals boycotted the elections after dominating the legislature for two decades—in protest against the existing state of siege, under which former President Mariano Ospina Perez dissolved the Liberal-dominated Parliament in 1949.—United Press.

Britain's New
Jet BomberBritain Making
Radio Sets Out
Of Old Soot!

London, Sept. 17.

Radios made out of old soot is the latest technical development of the British electrical industry.

Researchers have made so much progress with their discovery that one big manufacturer is ready to begin limited commercial production.

Secret of the soot—garnered from dirty factory chimneys—is a rare element, germanium, which has been found in burnt industrial waste.

From germanium—which lies between zinc and arsenic in the atomic scale—scientists are producing a new crystal which they say will revolutionise a wide field of industrial electronic equipment.

The germanium crystal triode is the big brother of the crystals used in all radio receivers 25 years ago. It works in exactly the same way, but is much more efficient.

Older radio fans will remember the days when they were chained to their sets by clumsy headphones and trailing flex. That was because the crystals used picked up the signals, but could not be connected to loudspeakers.

The headset was not eliminated from radio until the development of the thermionic valve, which remains today the key of all radio receivers.

IT WORKS

British researchers who developed the germanium crystal triode now claim their discovery works—in almost all cases—just as well as the thermionic valve. Their laboratories are full of standard radio receivers in which the valves have been replaced by the new crystal. They reproduce music and other radio signals just as well as the more usual sets—and for the first time in radio a crystal has been hitherto to a loud-speaker with good results.

But the company which designed the crystal is not scrapping its present assembly lines turning out thousands of thermionic valves weekly.

"We think the thermionic valve is a pretty good instrument, and our crystal will probably make no difference to most domestic radio receivers," one researcher said. "I don't see a general return to crystal sets."

But, he added, the thermionic valve is not so satisfactory in some other fields. The main trouble is they give off a lot of heat, which has limited—until now—the design of many electrical calculating machines, telephone exchange equipment and other apparatus.

A "mechanical brain" contains thousands of thermionic valves, and consequently gives off enormous waste heat. Heat is often the limiting size and safety factor in building electronic computers—and the apparatus turns out as an enormous, clumsy giant, because the heat-producing valves cannot be packed close together. The inventors claim their new crystal, doing the job of a thermionic valve without producing any waste heat, may open up a new era in electrical calculators.

A reduction in size in such apparatus does not merely mean that the electrical computers would be neater, but might open up new applications of such machines once they can be tailored to any dimensions required.

The elimination of waste heat, the inventors claim, will make the crystal an invaluable space saver in telephone exchanges and other industrial equipment.

Another application of the crystal, they think, would be in portable radios, now used with batteries by holiday-makers on picnic and armies in the field.

A crystal set needs only high tension power, and the low tension battery at present used with portable radio is the one with the very short life.

Trouble with fading batteries would be greatly eased in portable radio by replacing some of the valves with crystal.

The crystal has one other big advantage in travel—there are no delicate filaments to break and the crystal never wears out.

First—commercial production of the crystals, due to begin in a few months, will not go direct to the public.

The crystals will be sold first of all to other manufacturers of electronic goods so that researchers in other companies can experiment with the novel crystals with a view to modifying the equipment they now market.—Associated Press.

CEREMONY AT
ARNHEM

Arnhem, Sept. 17. The sixth annual remembrance service for the airborne troops who died in the Battle of Arnhem in 1945 was held at Oosterbeek Cemetery today.

The service was conducted by the Reverend E. L. Phillips, of Brighton, who was dropped as a chaplain with the troops and was captured within 24 hours.

In addition to the party of 211 former members of the airborne force and relatives of those who fell, the service was attended by the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Nichols, representatives of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard, many Dutch leaders and the largest congregation of local residents yet seen at this memorial gathering.

When the service ended, ashes from the Westminster Field of Remembrance were scattered over the cemetery by Colonel G. Warrack, of the 1st Airborne Division.—Router.



With smooth lines concealing immense power, one of Britain's latest jet bombers, the four-engined Short Brothers' and Harland S.A. 4, is pictured at Farnborough, where it made its first public appearance last week. Performance of the plane, which has four Rolls-Royce Avon turbo-jet engines, is still secret.—Reuterphoto.

Occupation Of
Tibet
Described

London, Sept. 17. A Pravda correspondent in China reported today that units of the "Chinese Liberation Army" recently sent to Lhasa, capital of Tibet, had to overcome great difficulties on their march.

The Chinese entry into Lhasa was announced last Friday.

Turbulent mountain streams, rafted air in high altitudes, difficulties in obtaining water and food slowed down the movement of the troops, the correspondent said, according to a Tass message received here.

"They were greatly helped by the local Tibetan population," the correspondent added.

"Along their route in Tibet the Liberation Army set up medical stations where the population can now receive free treatment."

"The entry of the Liberation Army's troops into Lhasa means further strengthening of peace and security on the frontiers of the Chinese People's Republic and consequently helps to maintain peace and security in Asia."—Router.

Mrs. Pandit
To Explain

New York, Sept. 17. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, was today reported to be preparing a statement to be issued shortly explaining the New Delhi Government's policy on a number of international problems on which the United States and Indian points of view have recently differed.

She returned to Washington last night after routine consultations with her Government which began just before India announced her decision not to participate in the Japanese peace treaty conference at San Francisco.

Mrs. Pandit, who is also the Indian Ambassador to Mexico, was planning to visit that country last month when she was suddenly called to India.

She now proposes to leave for Mexico on Wednesday but it is expected that the policy statement on which she is working and for which she has presumably brought broad directions from India will be made before her departure.—Reuter.

ITALY WANTS
ABOLITION
OF PEACE
TREATY
CALL BY GASPERI

Ottawa, Sept. 17.

The Italian Premier, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, today called for the abolition of the peace treaty between Italy and the "Big Four"—Britain, France, the United States and Soviet Russia. He was addressing the meeting here of the North Atlantic Council.

Signor de Gasperi urged the abolition of every discrimination in the treaty against Italy to enable it to make a full contribution to Western-European defence.

At a Press conference following the meeting, Signor de Gasperi outlined his views on what he called "the abolition of the treaty" and said that he had asked the North Atlantic Council to support his point of view.

Asked how he thought the Italian peace treaty could be abolished, Signor de Gasperi said that there could be a general declaration by the Great Powers denouncing the discrimination against Italy laid down in the treaty.

The powers could then sit down to negotiate with Italy the individual clauses of the treaty wherever it was necessary.

In this way the Italian peace treaty would become obsolete and the eventual admission of Italy to the United Nations would be proof that the old treaty had been abolished.

Asked how a Soviet decision to veto the admission of Italy to the United Nations could be avoided, Signor de Gasperi replied: "We have found a judicial way."

He did not elaborate on this but said that Italy would be rehabilitated and would obtain her full sovereignty by joining the United Nations.

TRIESTE DISPUTE

Asked about Italy's dispute with Yugoslavia over Trieste, Signor de Gasperi replied: "We wish for a solution which temporarily satisfies Italy in the aim of complete defence. We want to collaborate with Yugoslavia, but we also want to satisfy the Italian people that the Free Territory in principle belongs to Italy in accordance with the tripartite declaration of 1948 (by Britain, France and the United States)."

Signor de Gasperi repeated a plan which he had made earlier to the Atlantic Council—that the powers should allow more Italians to migrate to their countries and help them to solve their manpower shortages in the rearmament effort.

He also asked the powers to help Italy solve their unemployment problem by placing more orders with Italy for goods needed in that rearmament effort.

Signor de Gasperi dismissed as "fantasy" a report that President Truman's special envoy, Mr. Averell Harriman, had recently discussed with Marshal Tito a four-power alliance between Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.

He did not discuss the question of the admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Alliance at his Press conference except to say that one of the difficulties was that Turkey was a country largely in Asia.—Reuter.

SHINWELL'S WARNING

Ottawa, Sept. 17. The British defence chief, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, warned today that Russia had a formidable force of at least 70 divisions arrayed against smaller Western forces in Europe.

Mr. Shinwell said the facts about the Soviet menace to world peace were quite simple. The Russians, in what were supposed to be times of peace, were maintaining a fleet of 300 modern submarines as well as surface vessels, 215 divisions including many armoured divisions, and an air force of over 19,000 aircraft.

"Moreover, their strength is not static," he added. "Their forces are growing in power and numbers every day. And of this strength, a formidable striking force—at least 70 divisions—is deployed against the West."

Mr. Shinwell outlined the Soviet menace at a luncheon meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, immediately after the Defence Ministers of the 12 North Atlantic Treaty powers began discussion of a secret master defence plan for Western Europe.

The plan included an urgent request from General Dwight Eisenhower that the 12 powers quickly provide him with more forces.

Mr. Shinwell said the Soviet forces were growing in power and numbers every day. Western weakness at the present lies in the fact that, whereas most of Russia's strength is actual, ours is still largely potential. Latent resources cannot deter or defeat aggression. They must be mobilised.

MASTER PLAN

The defence chiefs started their discussions in the presence of the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the 12 powers, who had warned at earlier sessions that the threat of Soviet satellite aggression in Europe was undiminished. Soviet military power, the delegates said, was on the increase.

The master plan submitted by the top American, British and French military groups was understood to provide for the inclusion of Greek and Turkish forces to guard the southern European flank. Action to bring the two powers into the 12-nation alliance was expected to be taken during the present conference.

The new European defence plan was expected to be one of the most important items considered here. Final action may be held over until next month, when the 12 powers meet again in Rome to allow a complete review of the plan by all the governments.

CHIEF PROBLEMS

Informed sources said General Eisenhower's request to get things done faster and the master defence plan for Europe would be given urgent attention by the Defence Ministers at a special meeting before the Council meets again in Rome.

There was discussion of the military report by the full Council but some of the smaller countries took the occasion to complain against inadequate liaison between their staffs and the top American, British-French military group.

The report on this situation will also be taken up in Rome. The defence production report next submitted to the Council said that financing arrangements and shortages of raw materials were the chief production problems. The Council agreed at the morning meeting to appoint a committee that would start work immediately on broadening the social, political and economic aspects of the North Atlantic Pact.—United Press.

**Moutries**

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| LF 1034 | STEPHEN FOSTER MELODIES | Robert Farnon Octet |
| LF 1020 | APRIL IN PARIS (Vernon Duke) | Robert Farnon Orch. |
| LF 1008 | OLD TIME DANCE MUSIC— | Calloway-Ruallt |
| | | Old Time Dance |
| LF 1010 | BAL MASQUE (Fletcher) | Richard Cream Orch. |
| LF 1017 | WALDTEUFEL WALTZES | Ronnie Munro Orch. |
| LF 1005 | MUSICAL SELECTIONS | Troise and His Ban-joliers |
| LF 1004 | MUSIC OF LECUONA | Stanley Black Orch. |
| LF 1003 | VICTOR HERBERT MELODIES | Ronnie Munro Orch. |
| LXT 2510 | ARLESIEUNE SUITE (Bizet) | London Phil. Orch. |
| | GARMEN SUITE | |
| LXT 2560/61 | DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG (Wagner) | The Vienna Philhar Orch. |

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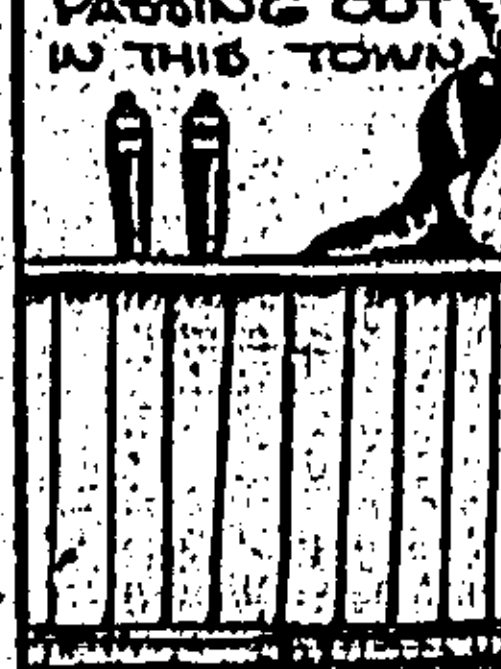
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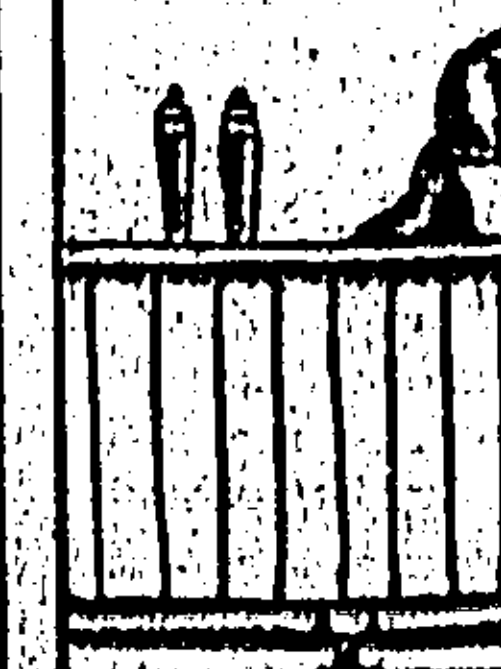
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INDONESIA AND JAP TREATY

Effort To Obtain Ratification

Washington, Sept. 17. The Indonesian Ambassador to the United States is going home this week to try to persuade his country's Parliament to ratify the Japanese peace treaty, which was signed in San Francisco last week.

The Ambassador, Dr. All Sasroamidjojo, will leave on Thursday by air for Jakarta to back up the Foreign Minister, Dr. Achmet Subardjo, who initiated the Anglo-American pact with Japan just one week ago.

American officials thought Dr. Sasroamidjojo had a tough fight ahead but would come out on top. The Ambassador himself was understood to be optimistic about the outcome.

The Indonesian decision to adhere to the pact was hailed by American officials as a great victory for the United States' point of view, but at the same time they realise a number of questions were left unanswered.

The principal among these for the Indonesians was the question of reparations. There is nothing definite on this promised in the treaty beyond the agreement of Japan to negotiate on the question. The Indonesian officials realise this is a questionable matter. However, they are convinced Indonesia's fate lies with the Western powers and they are hopeful of convincing their Parliament of this.

It is understood that Dr. Subardjo and Dr. Sasroamidjojo may meet with some objection in their Parliament that this is a "white man's peace", as has been charged in some Asian quarters.

The United States, not without realisation of this situation, has suggested that when Dr. Sasroamidjojo returns he should discuss with the Economic Co-operation Administration the possibility of a \$150,000,000 American loan to his country. — United Press.

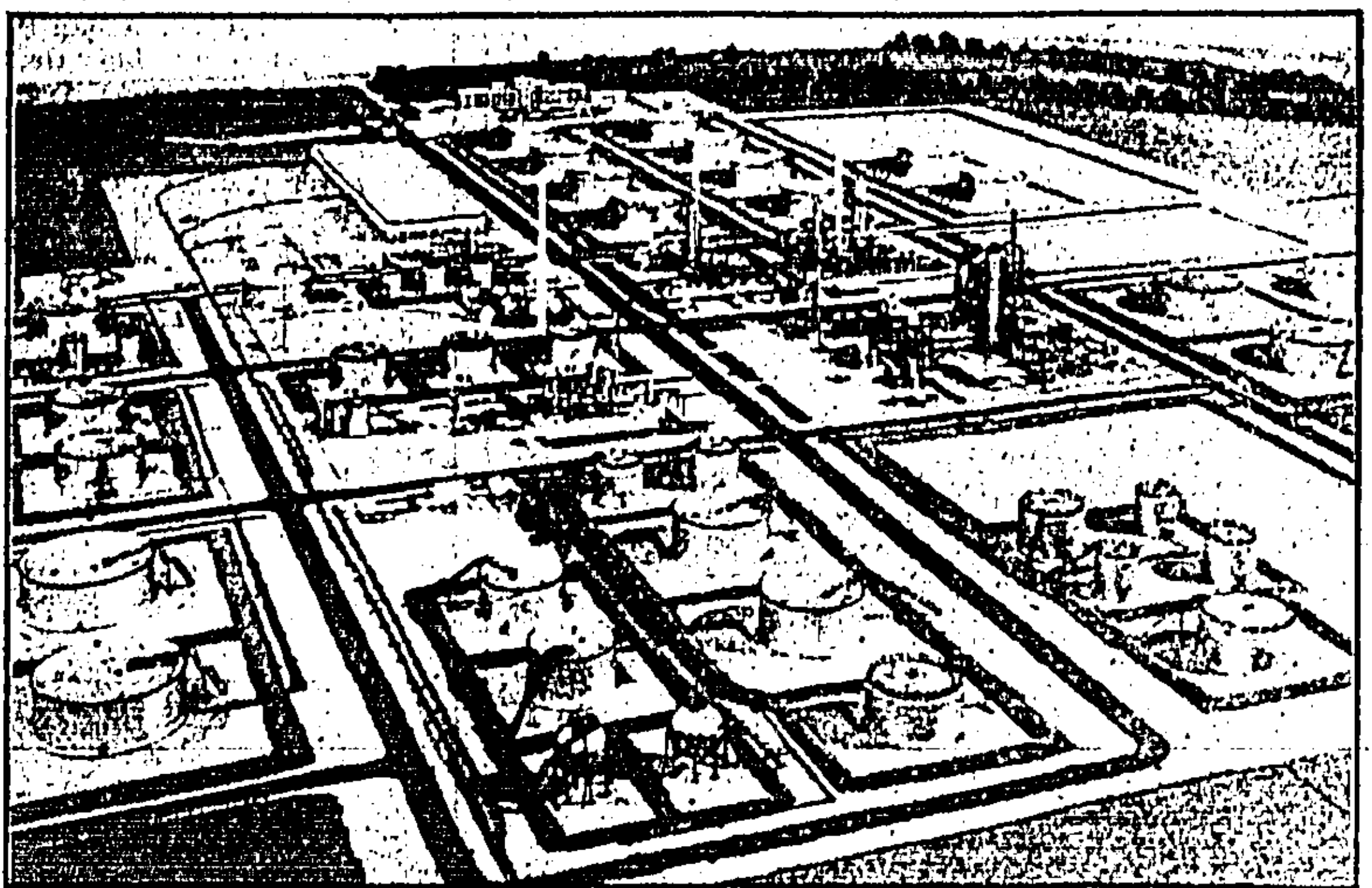
"UNITY" CALL BY EAST GERMANY

Berlin, Sept. 17. The Communist-led Free German Trade Union Federation today appealed to the West German Trade Union Federation to "take common steps" to support the East German Premier, Dr. Grotewohl's, offer of talks on all-German unity.

"You cannot, you must not, tolerate a new war," the appeal said.

The Socialist Unity (Communist) Party held meetings today throughout East Germany to discuss a long-term propaganda campaign to "put over" the offer to West Germany. — Reuter.

Giant Oil Refinery Opened In Hampshire



The new oil refinery at Fawley, in Hampshire, was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, on Sept. 14. When in full operation the refinery will be the largest in Europe and will save the country more than two million dollars a week in foreign exchange. Upper picture shows a model of the refinery. Picture at right gives an indication of the massive, intricate construction of tanks, pipes and scaffolding. — Reuter-photos.

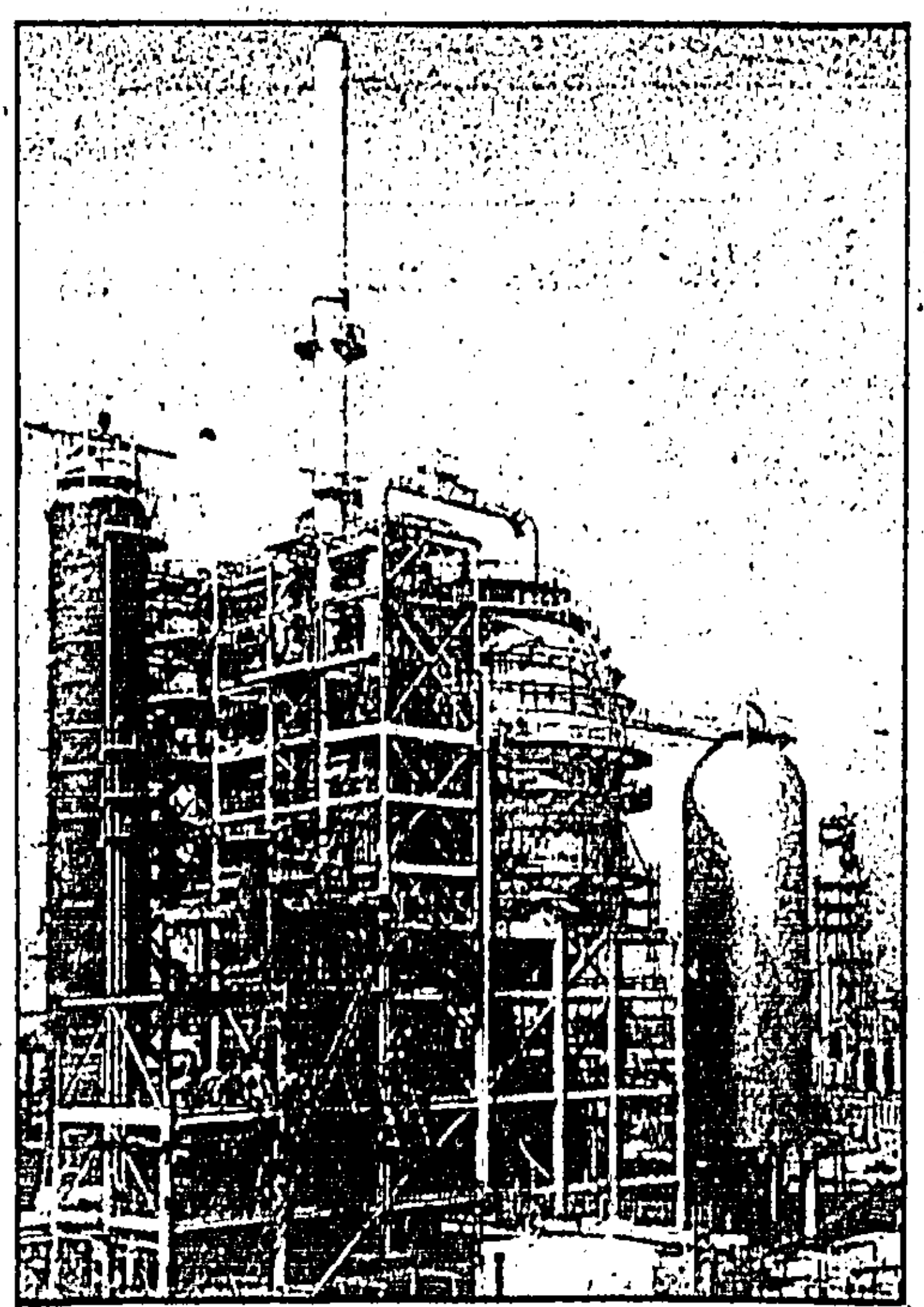
PEACE TALKS STALLED

Paris, Sept. 17. The latest Arab-Israeli "peace" talks sponsored by the United Nations and aimed at a settlement of outstanding problems dividing the Middle Eastern neighbours made no headway here today.

The Israeli delegate would not accept a five-point proposal from the three-nation Palestine Conciliation Commission owing to the lack of instructions from Tel-Aviv.

The representatives of four Arab States—Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon and Jordan—had earlier received the Commission's basis for a settlement though one Arab delegate expressed "pessimism" on the outcome.

The Commission, which for three years had tried to bring Arabs and Israelis closer together through conciliation and mediation, tonight had no fixed date for the next meeting with either side. — Reuter.



NEW MOVE AGAINST BRITAIN

Foreign Exchange Ban On Bank

Tehran, Sept. 17. The Persian Cabinet tonight prohibited the British Bank of Iran and the Middle East from transacting any further foreign exchange business.

The Persian Prime Minister's assistant, Dr. Hussein Fatemi, said after a Cabinet meeting tonight that from tomorrow only the National Bank of Iran would be authorised to transact foreign exchange business.

This means that the British bank will lose its main source of income, which is the exchange of foreign currencies into Persian rials and vice-versa.

The Cabinet also decided tonight, according to Dr. Fatemi, to arrest some of the former colleagues of the late Premier, General Ali Razmora, who was assassinated last March.

Dr. Fatemi said that they would be charged with "high-treason" because of an alleged plot to overthrow the monarchy in Persia.

Dr. Fatemi said that one of these people, a former secret police chief, General Sartip Sadeh, had already been arrested.

He refused to disclose the names of the others who are being sought by the police. — Reuter.

ROBERT LOVETT SWORN IN

Washington, Sept. 17. Mr. Robert A. Lovett, former Deputy Defence Secretary, became the new United States Secretary of Defence today, in a 30-second swearing-in ceremony.

The oath of office was administered by Mr. Ralph N. Stohl, Defence Department Administrative Officer. At the new Secretary's side was General George C. Marshall, who retired last week. — Reuter.

Attack On Publishers By Truman

Washington, Sept. 17. President Truman today attacked American magazine publishers for campaigning against an increase in mail rates.

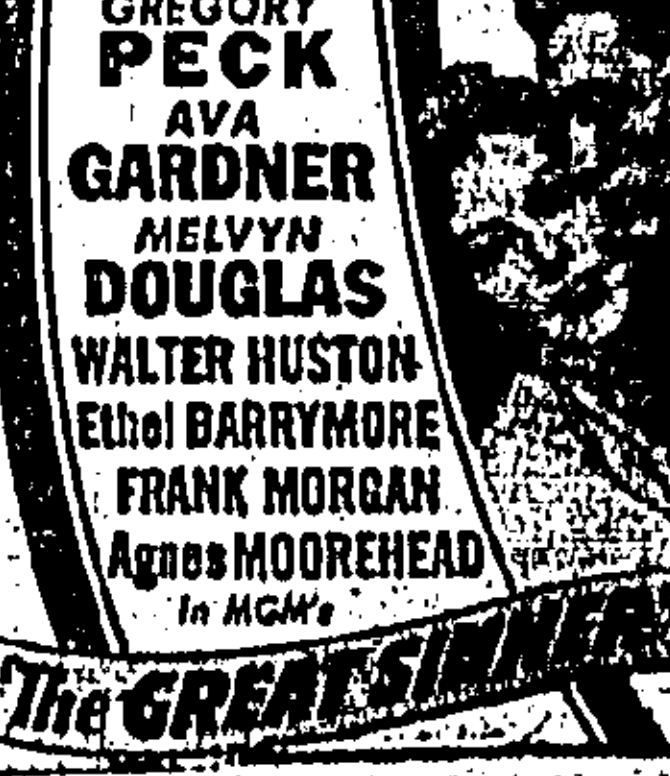
The Post Office is losing \$500 million a year on second and third class mail, which covers the mailing of newspapers, books and magazines. The Senate has voted to increase all mail rates and the House of Representatives will this week try to increase second and third class rates.

Mr. Truman, who was addressing a meeting of the National Association of Postmasters, asserted that some of the biggest magazine publishers, who were getting the benefit of "millions of dollars of taxpayers' money each year," had lobbied the members of Congress "from breakfast to bedtime" to prevent the increases. Yet those magazine publishers were writing editorials and printing articles complaining about high taxes and Government deficits. — Reuter.

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TO-MORROW "THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS"

WEST EUROPE IS NOW ON THE OIL REFINING MAP

Paris, Sept. 17. The Persian oil crisis and the closing down of the Abadan refinery will not mean that Europe will go short of refined oil, according to a report just published by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) in Paris.

Persia only supplies European countries with 5,000,000 of the 50 million tons shipped from the Middle East each year. Europe itself extracts 3,000,000 tons of crude oil, and the discovery last year of new deposits in Northern Italy may raise this figure to five million tons.

Before the war, Europe relied almost entirely on the United States for refined oil. But since 1947 it has doubled its own refining capacity and may be entirely self-sufficient by 1954, according to the OEEC report.

New refineries in Europe, costing a total of \$1,000 million (about £233,400,000) — partly financed by Marshall Aid — have helped to put Europe "on the map" in the refining industry.

These refineries became essential to European recovery when America, once the world's biggest exporter of refined oil, itself began consuming more and exporting less immediately after the war.

At the same time, crude oil extraction in the Middle East, especially in Saudi Arabia, increased out of all proportion to its own refining capacity, while increased industrial activity in Europe, with postwar agricultural mechanisation itself, spelled a sharp rise in the consumption of all types of fuel in Europe.

If European countries had not embarked on an ambitious programme of refinery factory building in 1946 and 1947, OEEC member countries would have had to spend precious dollars to pay for fuel refined in the United States.

LONG-TERM PLAN

Europe's savings, OEEC experts calculate, are about \$400 million (about £133,400,000) a year. Refineries which before the war produced 26,000,000 tons of fuel now, together with new factories, are turning out 61 million tons a year.

At present, Europe is still importing about 11 million tons of refined oil a year, mostly for merchant shipping and overseas territories needs.

The OEEC refinery construction plan calls for production of 65 million tons in 1952-53, and 75 million tons in 1954. The plan is a long-term one, and its effects are necessarily gradual for, as M. René Marjolin, the OEEC Secretary-General, stressed at a recent Press conference, "it takes two, and sometimes three, years to build a modern refinery."

The OEEC Fuel Committee, in whose hands lies the refinery programme, estimated in 1947

that European consumption of fuel would increase by nine per cent for each post war year. The actual increase has been 17 per cent.

To "rationalise" the refining industry in Europe, OEEC member countries promised to keep the Fuel Committee informed of any steps they proposed to take to increase their refining capacity, and to abide by the Committee's advice and decisions.

CRISIS AVERTED

In some cases, the Committee vetoed the construction of new refineries which they thought would have too small a turnover or would be too expensive to build.

In some cases, too, they recommended countries to scrap existing refineries which were out-of-date or uneconomic to run.

Of the \$1,000 million needed to finance the new refinery building, about \$850 million (about £234 million) worth (in non-dollar currency) was put up by Europe, either by the industries themselves or by Government subsidy.

About \$150 million (about £50 million) in dollar currency went towards the purchase, in the United States, of capital equipment. To this Marshall Aid contributed a much-needed \$35 million (about £11,070,000).

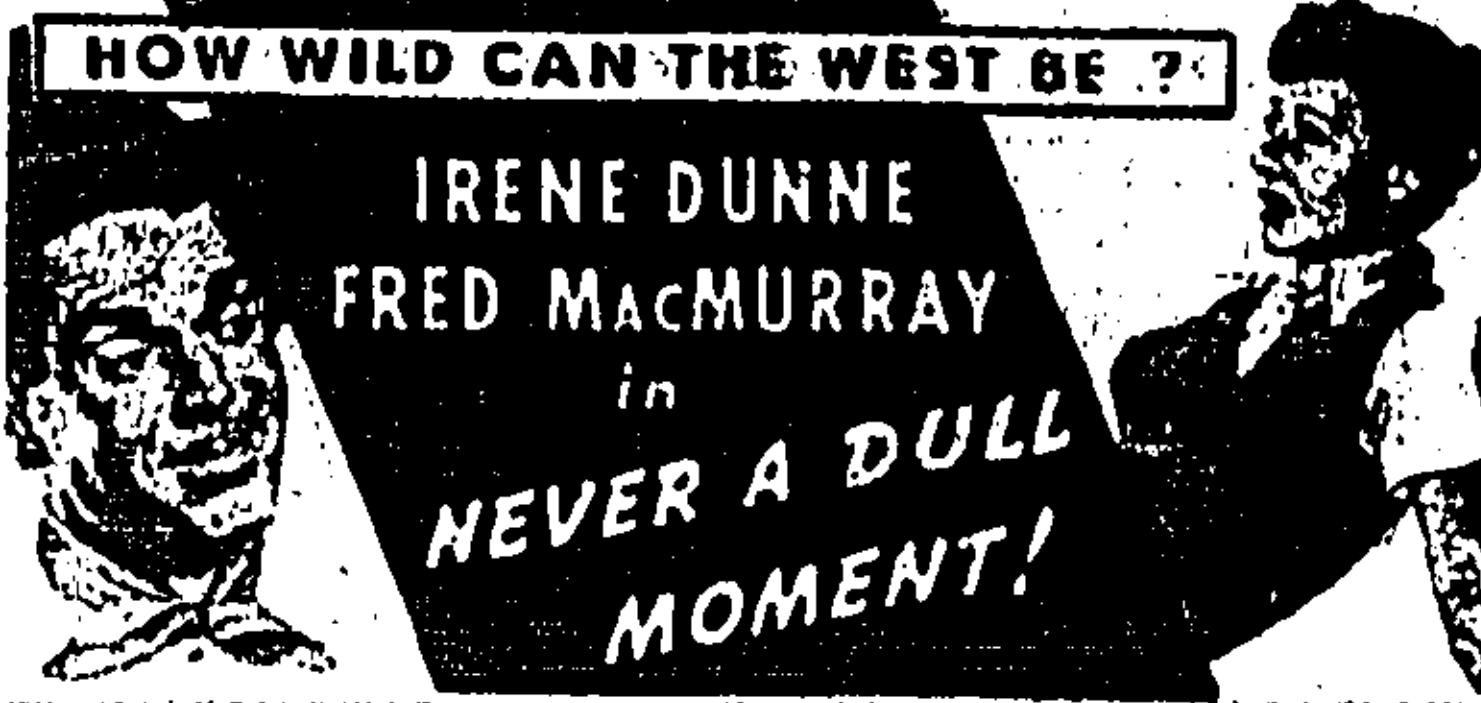
Fuel experts here state that Europe would have been faced with a very serious problem, if, instead of expanding and almost re-creating its own refining industry after the war, it had consistently relied on Persian supplies. — Reuter.

Indian Navy's New C-in-C

London, Sept. 17. Rear-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, who has been promoted to the rank of Acting Vice-Admiral, leaves for India tomorrow aboard the P. & O. liner Chusan. He takes over from Admiral Sir Edward Farry early in October. — Reuter.

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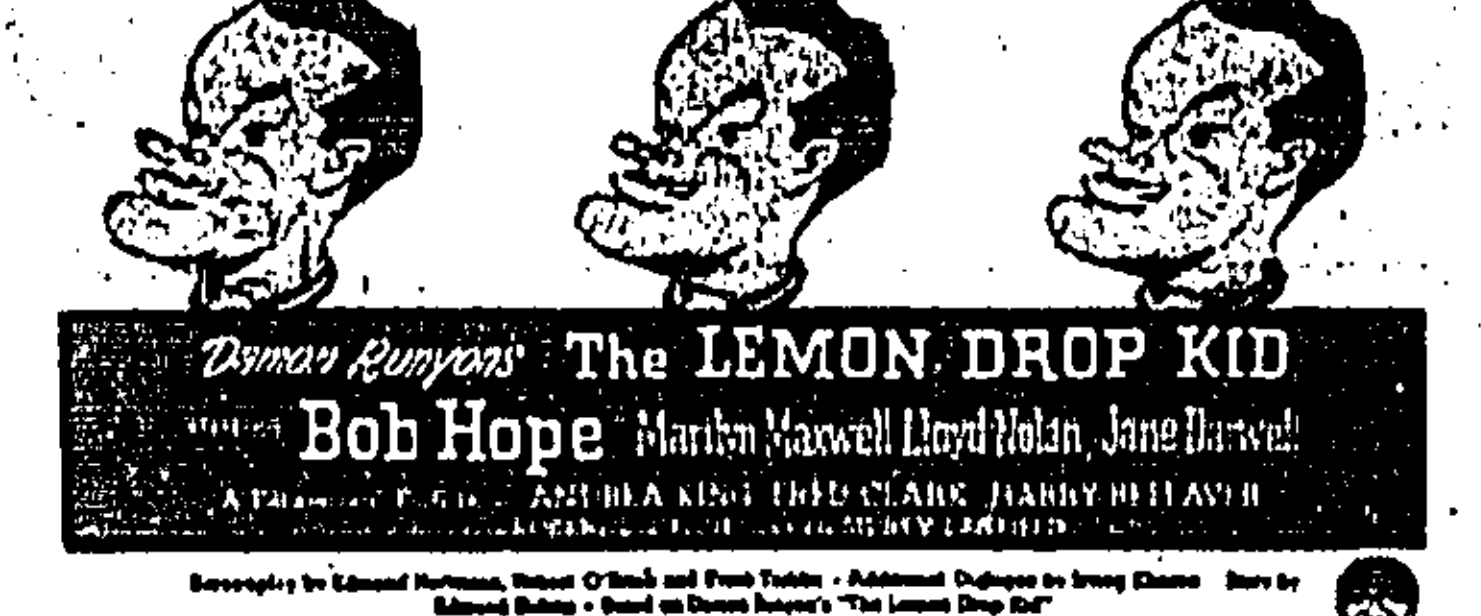
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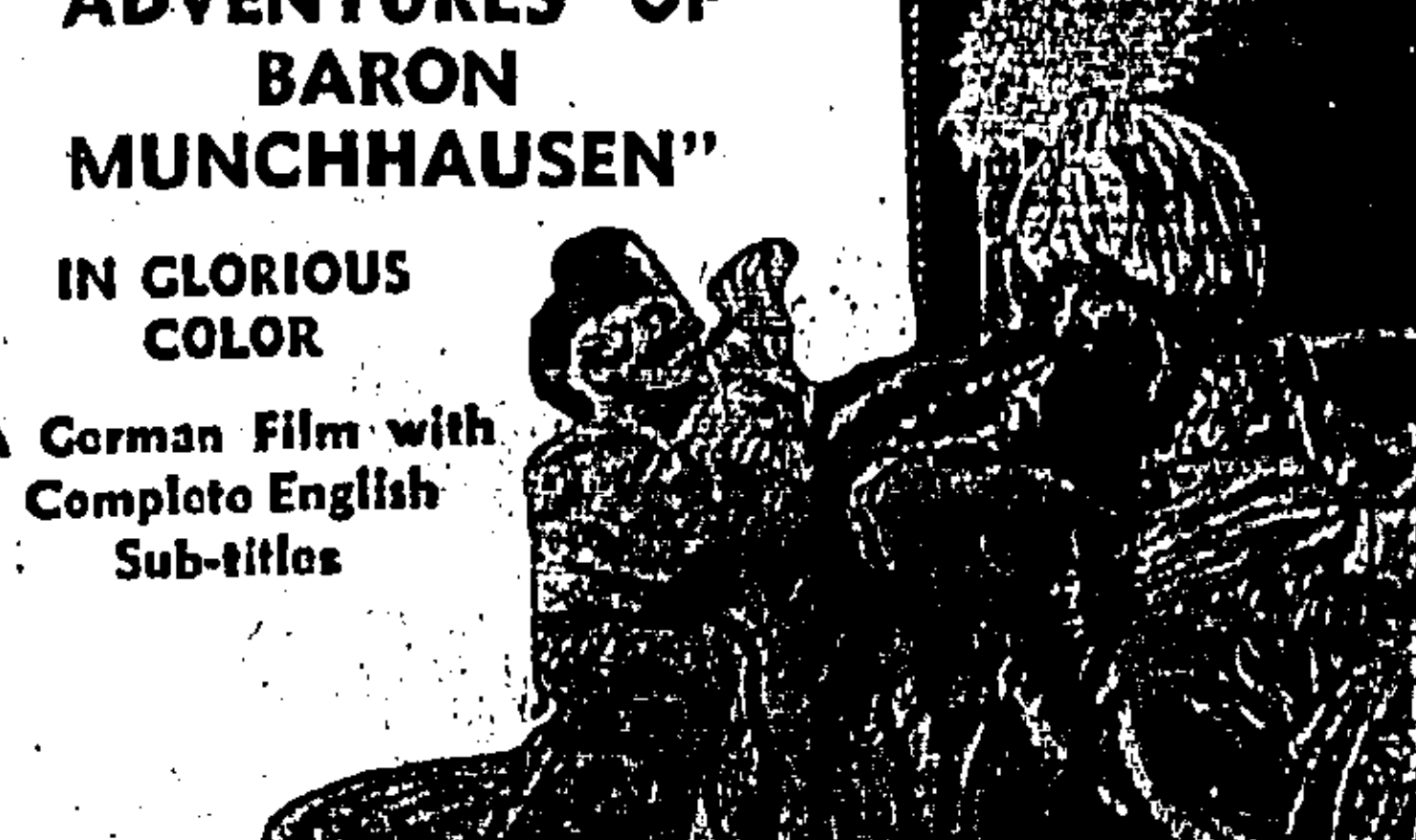
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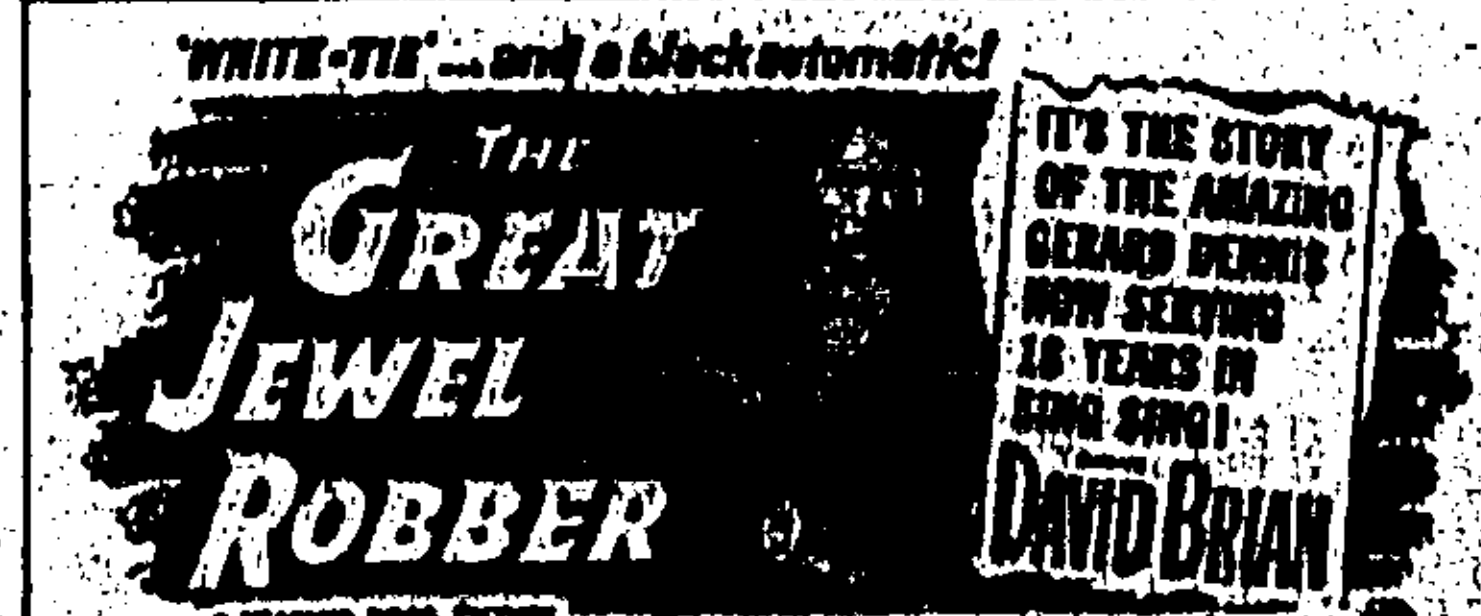


TO-MORROW "JUNGLE JIM"

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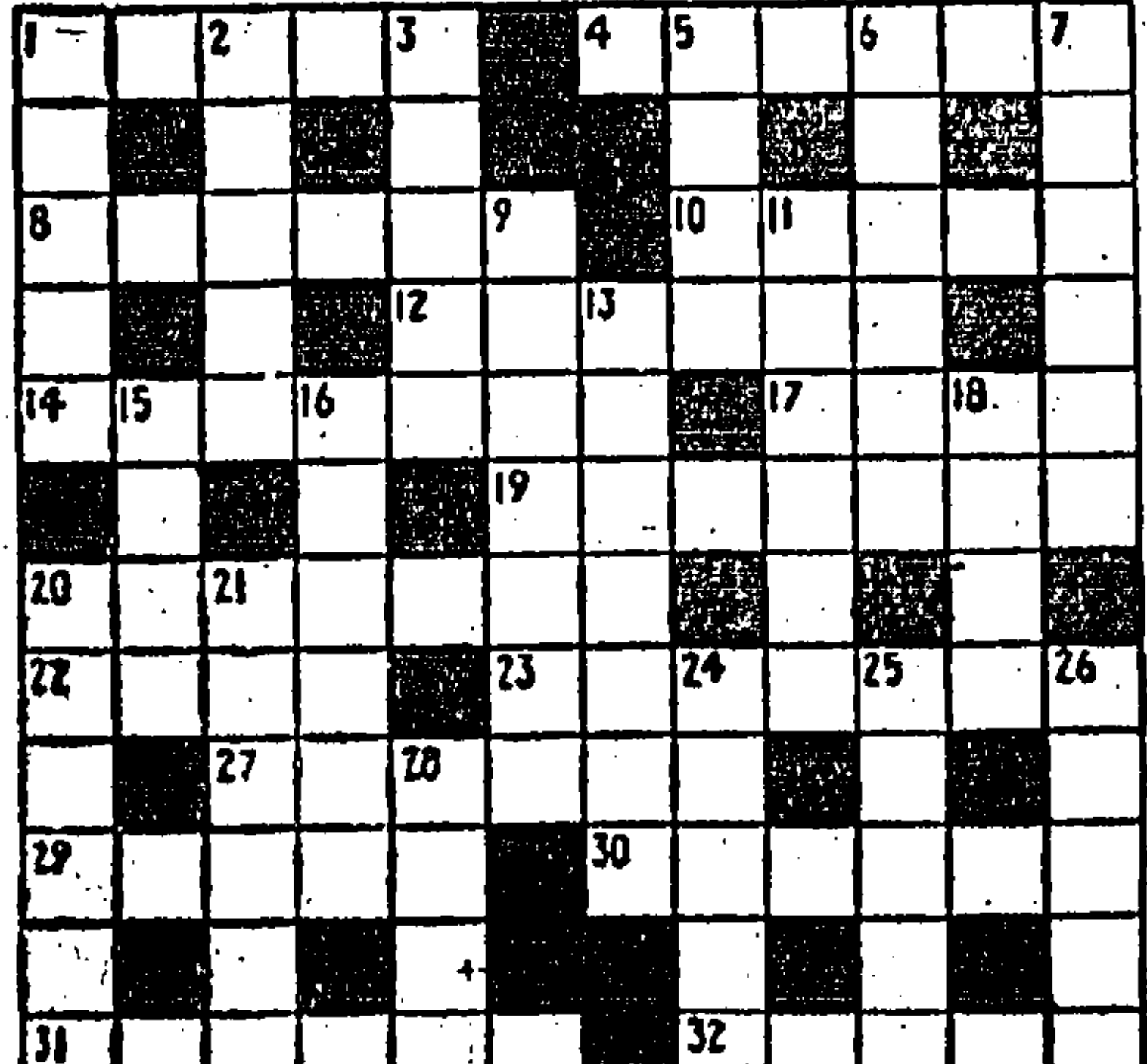
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OPENS TO-MORROW "MY DAUGHTER JOY" with Edward G. Robinson

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Resonant noise (5).
 - Hollus (6).
 - Cement (6).
 - Approaches (5).
 - Body fibres (6).
 - Comfort (7).
 - Young animal (4).
 - Perfume (7).
 - Quadrant (7).
 - Spare (6).
 - Military man (7).
 - Venerate (6).
 - Present itself (5).
 - Dispossession (6).
 - Obtain by force (6).
 - Frolics (5).
- DOWN
- Drill (5).
 - Garmen (5).
 - Fertiliser (5).
 - Eastern European (4).
 - Prayer (6).
 - Struggle (6).
 - Liberate (7).
 - Protect (6).
 - Reins (7).
 - Instrument (4).
 - Views (6).
 - Measure of land (4).
 - Gratify (6).
 - Rope (6).
 - Horizontal (5).
 - Bring on (5).
 - Grates (5).
 - Change course (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Probable, 8 Rook, 9 Opposite, 11 Delivery, 13 Used, 15 Treatise, 18 Emeralds, 19 Alma, 21 Recoverers, 25 Muscular, 26 Fair, 27 Decreas, Down: 1 Price, 2 Pool, 4 Ripe, 5 Buoy, 6 Bliss, 7 Eminent, 9 Oval, 10 Prize, 12 Enrol, 14 Elder, 16 Impel, 17 Error, 19 Armed, 20 Music, 21 Rule, 22 Caps, 23 Plan, 24 Ferry.



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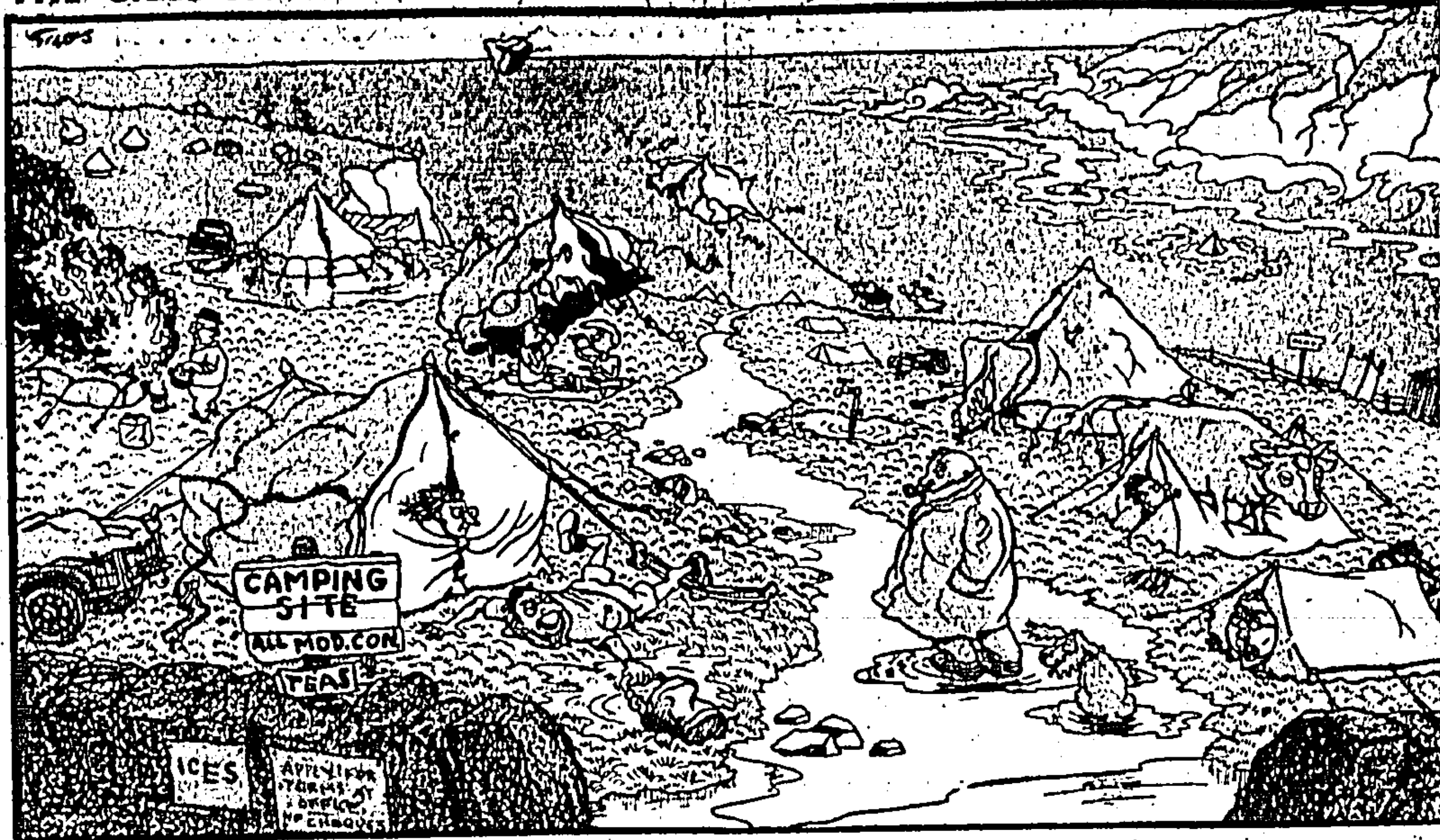
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"Marvellous, isn't it? Come here every year for my holidays and go back every year telling 'em I've had a wonderful time.'"
 —(London Express Service)

The world's highest mountain is in the news once more as Four Attempt Again To Climb Everest

By H. W. TILMAN

OTHER than Everest a man might succeed in climbing any great peak in the world without attracting much attention; or having to explain to his friends, who would not much mind, whether the peak lay in the Alps, the Atlas, the Andes, or the mountains of the moon. But the reward of having so much as set foot on Everest is to be invested, in the public eye, with a stature as lofty as the mountain and to become, in the eyes of editors, an authority upon mountaineering.

If there were degrees to be taken in that difficult art the most impressive would be "failed M.E." and no one would smile at a fortunate possessor as they do when earnest students confer upon themselves the honourable degree of "failed B.A." for so high is the distinction earned by making an attempt upon Everest, that no one is rude enough to comment upon the failure.

The small party which has just left for India is the third whose primary aim is reconnaissance. Besides these there have been five full-blown attempts all ending in failure.

Five times is a lot. All have followed the same straight-forward route from the North Col (23,000 ft.) up the North ridge, a route devoid of difficulty as far as 28,000 ft. where it evidently becomes steeper. Devoid of difficulty, however, only when conditions are perfect—no snow on the rocks and no wind, such conditions are rare and fleeting.

Fierce Wind

EARLY in the season, say, before mid-May, when the rocks will undoubtedly be clear, a fierce north-west wind is still blowing, while at any time after the first week of June the warm monsoon current may be expected to drape the rocks, in a mantle of snow.

In theory, therefore, there is a three-week period in which conditions are favourable, but in practice what are known in meteorological circles as "West-ern Disturbances" take a hand.

In 1938, for example, snow fell heavily on May 8 and continued to fall intermittently until the monsoon proper set in. Much the same happened in 1939.

The rash layman might well marvel at hardy mountaineers being disconcerted by sliding snow at 27,000 or 28,000 ft. and might ask us whether we expect to find flowers. But the point is that at these heights on the north side snow remains powdery as it does later in the year) and by refusing to consolidate renders climbing impossible.

The Himalayan Committee of the Royal Geographical Society (England) and the Alpine Club (London) are sending out a party of four climbers to investigate the south-western aspect of Mount Everest. The party is led by Mr. Eric Shipton, who has already made three attempts to climb Everest. The three other members of the team, Mr. W. H. Murray, Dr. Michael Ward and Mr. T. Bourdillon, are also seasoned climbers. Mr. Shipton was formerly British Consul-General in Kashgar and Kunming.

Photographs of the Nepal side of the mountain, particularly of the final 3,000 ft. of the South ridge, seem to show that snow lies there always, implying that it is good hard stuff expressly intended for climbing. Thus on the south side the time factor would not be so vital. An untimely fall of snow would impose only a delay of two or three days of waiting for it to consolidate, whereas on the north side it brings the season to an end and ruins the climbers' hopes.

More Sun

THE South ridge, moreover, appears to lie at a reasonable angle and is so broad that there might be a choice of routes, a snow route along its easterly edge and an all-rock route further to the west. Since the strata dip northwards these rocks should be easier to climb and more prolific in tent platforms than those on the north.

Climbers on the north side would enjoy more sun (on the known route Camp I remains in shadow until 9 a.m.) and would be protected from the north-west wind. Thus the south side of the mountain offers some solid advantages, always provided a route comparable in ease and safety to the present one can be found.

Hitherto Exploration has been confined to the Tibetan side because Nepal was even more difficult of access than Tibet. The first service in the 500-mile long Nepal Himalaya was made as recently as 1949 when the writer took a small party to the Langtang Himal, 100 miles west of the Everest group. Nevertheless both the original Everest reconnaissance of 1921 and the second of 1935 made fruitless efforts to find a way over the Nepal side in order to examine what is known as the West Cwm.

Two Women

THIS strange cleft is a sort of glacier floor lying deep between the mighty West ridge of the mountain and along an even higher ridge running from Lhotse (the South Peak 27,800 ft.) to Nuptse (the West Peak 25,000 ft.). At the head of the floor an airy ridge, having as its lowest point a decidedly rocky col of 25,850 ft., links Lhotse to the South ridge of Everest itself.

The three thousand odd feet of South ridge above the col appear to be climbable and it is equally apparent that the east side of the col is not climbable. Everything turns, therefore, on whether this col can be reached from the Kurung near Darjeeling. I have read of two redoubtable women who have taken part in Himalayan adventure, but hitherto I had not regarded a woman as an indispensable part

access, it is surprising and a little humiliating to realise how much about Everest is still unknown. The strange behaviour of snow on the upper part, why it remains powdery on the north side, at what time of year it is blown off, evaporates, or otherwise disappears, the weather of late September and October and if high climbing is then possible, are questions to some of which the present reconnaissance party may find an answer; besides the all-important one of whether or not the South ridge is attainable.

Odds Against

WEST Cwm. The odds are against it. On the known route, for instance, the climb of some 2,000 ft. from the East Rongbuk to the North Col is the steepest part and it is now hoped to find a route for laden porters starting from about 20,000 ft. on the floor of the West Cwm to the South Col at 25,850 ft. It is expecting a lot.

But mountains often behave structurally in surprising ways. The greatest expert in mountain structure would hesitate to predict the shape of things in that queer slit which discharges, from between its enclosing walls a broken cataraict of ice barely a quarter-mile wide.

Malley, having looked down to this West Cwm icefall from the head of the Rongbuk glacier, wrote: "It was not a very likely chance that the gap between Everest and Lhotse could be reached from the west. From what we have seen I do not much fancy it would be possible, even could one get up the glacier."

—(Time & Tide)

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER FESTIVAL PRIZE PLAY

From RONALD ROPER

London, Sept. 10.
 ANY minute now we should be hearing who is the winner of the Arts Theatre Club's £700 prize for the best Festival of Britain play.

Unfortunately, the result cannot give much satisfaction to anyone except the winner. It is not in the nature of critics to agree, but they have been as near unanimous as they ever likely to be in expressing disappointment at the three plays which the judges—Alec Clunes, Peter Ustinov and Christopher Fry—selected for performance in order to decide the winner.

There were over 900 entries. As soon as it became known that one experienced playwright, Miss Enid Bagnold (Lady Jones, wife of Sir Roderick Jones, former head of Reuters), had two other authors who had had plays performed—C. E. Webber and John Whiting—were in the running, scores of amateur writers, amateur actors and actresses, and even a few professional actors and actresses, were quick to give new talent a break, though that was understood to be one object of the competition.

THIS feeling has grown with the consistently unfavourable notices which productions of the selected plays have received. No doubt the three

disappointments was deepened by the knowledge that both Fry and Ustinov were "discovered" as playwrights by the Arts Theatre play panel.

The critics evidently tried to be kind to Miss Bagnold. One said no worse of "Poor Judas" than that the nervousness of competing was perhaps responsible for her having done much less than justice to her usual self.

As the coffin of "Poor Judas" was lowered beneath the weight of critical disapproval, sympathiser dropped a few petals in the form of the opinion that despite incoherence the play—dealing with the urge of a war-memorial work on political wickedness—"Miss Bagnold sits the mind."

Then came Webber's "The Right Side Up." This introduced a weird young man who, to an odd background of gamblers and gun-running, finds his manhood in association with a Soho moll. The acting of this competitive play provoked in one critic only sympathy, for the cast and the conviction that "it has a fighting chance for inclusion among the three work-plays of Festival year."

John Whiting's "Saints Day," third of the photo-drama series, has just come to the stage. It is described as possibly more

The lunch break is a world-wide institution. It may mean a big meal or a sandwich; a couple of hours or a few minutes; a nap or an opportunity to close a big deal. Today, correspondents report from various countries in

SPOTLIGHT ON THE LUNCH HOUR

THE New York lunch hour is usually an hour-and-a-half—or just half-an-hour. It all depends on business.

Here, above all the other cities in the world, big business spends almost as much time in the good restaurants and cocktail lounges as it spends in its offices.

Time and again you will hear people at the next table closing four and five figure deals, and it always seems impossible to find any business contact in his office between 1 and 2.30 p.m.—with some-thing a half-hour on either side.

For the career girls it is the same story. Their lunch time depends on the amount of shopping they have to do.

If there is no business to transact, however, and no shopping to do, New Yorkers cut their lunch hour to its bare minimum and often have lunch sent up to their offices by messenger.

There is little sign of office workers relaxing during their lunch break. Only the chorus girls seem to sunbathe on their rooftops or on the flat above the Radio City stage after rehearsals. Only a few men and women seem to rest in the gardens, or in Central Park. All the others are rushing round accomplishing something.

And how much does lunch cost here? In a tip-top place 25s a plate; a medium-grade restaurant 15s a plate; cafeteria; 7s 2d; a sandwich stand, 5s for a sandwich, a bowl of soup, and a cup of coffee.

No wonder they prefer to cut their lunch hours and have a home-made sandwich in the office.—Rodney Campbell.

SERIOUS JOB

LUNCH-hour is a good time for shopping in Belgium. Eating is taken seriously. Though the business lunch interval is usually two hours, workers use it for lunching—not for shopping.

It is not easy to lunch in a restaurant in less time than there is no such thing as a quick 2s 6d lunch. You can get a ham roll at the concert and poetry sessions at the Beaux Arts Museums, otherwise—if you can't afford restaurants—you go home, even if it means cooking your own beef steak.

If you want to shop in the lunch hour the stores are almost empty, but your problem is to find the right assistant to leave her own counter for yours. Office workers do their shopping in their own neighbourhood, where the little shops stay open late in the evening.

Rush lunchers bring sandwiches and eat them in a café over a glass of beer or mineral

water. Factories and many big offices have canteens, but often with no dining rooms.

In offices especially, workers may collect their meal from a canteen and eat it at their own desks.—Gavin Gordon.

A DIFFERENCE

THERE are two lunch hours in Austria. The first embraces all white-collar workers, shop assistants and government employees generally. They all get an hour off at mid-day.

As all the shops in the town are closed for two hours from 12.30 to 2.30, while food shops remain closed from 1 to 4 p.m. they can't go shopping.

On the other hand, food shops are open at 7 a.m. sharp in the morning, and remain open until 7 p.m.—so that office workers can do their shopping.

So after eating a substantial lunch at the local "Gasthaus," or a liberal supply of home-made sandwiches, the Austrian treats his meals with respect—they take a half-hour's nap.

Those with their own private offices have crèches, while other humbler beings doze in the public gardens in the summer, and wherever they can find a quiet spot in the winter months.

In the factories it is quite different. Here the workers take the shortest possible time off to gulp down a canteen lunch, or the contents of their sandwich box, and get back to work. The less time they spend on lunch, the sooner they can finish work and go home.—Nithia McEwen.

FOR REPOSE

LUNCH time in France—at least two solid hours of it—is a very serious affair.

Shopping? Impossible. Monsieur. The shops are shut. Lunch time sports? Unbelievable. Monsieur.

As every good Frenchman knows, the lunch break is for good hearty eating, drinking, and then a little repose. Sharply at 12, an apparition with friends at your favourite bar. Then a serviette tucked in the shirt-front, and the meal begins.

A plate of spiced sausage, perhaps. Then a nice cut of meat, fresh vegetable—say peas—bowl of salad, good slice of cheese, and a plate of fruit. Not forgetting the bottle of red wine. Relax over coffee, and maybe just the smallest of brandies.

Then why not shut your eyes for a few moments. It is not surprising if the businessman does not appear until after three o'clock. Not forgetting the start earlier and finishes much later than people in Britain.

All factories and big firms have canteens usually run at a loss. Food is first-class and plentiful. French workers take their eating seriously. They expect to eat leisurely and well. And they do.—Henry Thoby.

LONDON LUNCH

MOST London workers have a full hour for their lunch break and many take considerably longer than this, either with or without their employers' knowledge.

Eating out in the city between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. is quite a problem. It is easy enough to get a first-class meal at a good restaurant if you have the time and the money to spare, but it is not easy to eat well for less than 6s. Also the queues and crowds at the more reasonable restaurants make it practically impossible to eat quickly and in comfort.

Consequently, more and more workers are taking their own sandwich lunches from home, and thereby saving a considerable amount of money each week. This also enables them to do their shopping in the lunch hour. In fact, for much of the working population, this is the only time of day when shopping is possible, for generally shops are open from 9 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., when most people are at work. The result is that at lunch-time in London, the big stores are packed with businessmen and women hurriedly making their purchases.

Even more energetic are the young girls who play netball in their lunch-hour in Lincoln's Inn Fields. This is quite an attraction, and crowds of city workers gather to watch.

Not all Londoners are in such a rush, however. On a pleasant summer day the city's parks are full of people stretched out asleep in dock-lands, with newspapers over their faces, or leisurely eating fish-and-chips by the side of a lake, occasionally throwing crumbs to the ducks and pigeons.—Pat Harty.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	3 p.m. 18th Sept.
"TUPER"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 21st Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8 p.m. 22nd Sept.
"SHANSI"	Saigon, Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 24th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 25th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Bangkok	8 p.m. 26th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 29th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8 p.m. 29th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Oct.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TUNAN"	Tientsin	18th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Sibu	20th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th Sept.
"YOHOW"	Kobe	7 a.m. 22nd Sept.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	24th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Bangkok	28th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Djakarta & Bintan	4/5th Oct.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	24th Sept.
"ANKING"	Nauru Ocean Is. & Sydney	2nd Oct.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	25th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIPING"	Kobe	21st Sept.
"ANKING"	Kobe	28th Sept.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	15th Oct.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"BELLEROPHON"	London & Holland	22nd Sept.
"MYRMIDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	30th Sept.
"FIRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Oct.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Oct.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
Sails	Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
S. "BELLEROPHON"	Sailed	19th Sept.
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	20th Sept.
G. "CYCLOPS"	do	5th Oct.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	8th Oct.
G. "PELEUS"	13th Sept.	17th Sept.
S. "OLYMPUS"	21st Sept.	29th Oct.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	28th Sept.	2nd Nov.
S. "ASTYANAX"	4th Oct.	8th Nov.
G. "PATROCLOS"	13th Oct.	15th Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
"MENESTHEUS" 25th Sept.
"AJAX" 7th Oct.

Eastway Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	0.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	10.00 a.m. return
(Connections at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Hongkong)		
HK/Hanoi (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues.	0.00 p.m. Tues.
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-3)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	0.15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	0.30 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Haiphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.30 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
For passage and freight particulars please apply to

1. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331 8

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	21st Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	U.K. via B.N.B.	20th Sept.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	28th Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	20th Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	do	26th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

S. "BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	30th Sept.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	21st Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENCROUCHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	28th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
• Calls Manila, Tawau & Sandakan.
• Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan & Jesselton.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
Agents
York Building. Telephone: 84165.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents.

Subscription: \$6.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$1.00 per month, U.K. British Possessions and other countries \$3.00 per month.

News contributions always welcome. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 2611 (4 lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road. Telephone: 5235.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00 for 1 DAY PREPAID

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If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

FOR SALE

"ARISTOC" RED MARKING PEN-CILS \$55 per gross, \$5 per dozen, 50 cents each. Obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

COLUMBIA COPPERPLATE PEN-CILS, HB and B \$32 per gross, \$3 per dozen, 30 cents each on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

"DEVON VALLEY" Blotting Paper. White in sheets 17 1/2" x 23 1/2", cut to any size, 25 cents per sheet, \$20 per 100. Available at South China Morning Post.

H.K. GOVERNMENT Import and Export License. Forms, 10 cents each, obtainable at "S. C. M. Post."

REMOVAL PERMIT. Forms for Duty-Free Goods, 10 cents each at "S. C. M. Post."

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's name

We, Anglo-Chinese Shipping Company, Limited of Queen's Building, Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of Company Policy, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Motor ship "KATHLEEN MOLLER" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 191,454 Gross tonnage 508.87 tons Register tonnage 429.88 tons, presently owned by Anglo-Chinese Shipping Co., Ltd. for permission to change her name to "HAIG COURT" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by Anglo-Chinese Shipping Company, Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 18th day of September, 1951.

Anglo-Chinese Shipping Company, Limited.
L. E. TUCKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

TELEGRAMS FOR THAILAND

Normal clearance of telegrams destined for Bangkok and other offices in Thailand has now been resumed.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's name

We, The Omega Shipping Company, Limited of Queen's Building, Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of Company Policy, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Motor ship "MARILYSE MOLLER" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 196,052. Gross tonnage 662.87 tons Register tonnage 450.76 tons, presently owned by The Omega Shipping Company, Ltd. for permission to change her name to "ANNAN GLEN" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by The Omega Shipping Company, Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 18th day of September, 1951.

The Omega Shipping Company, Limited.
L. E. TUCKER,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Indonesian Nationals residing in the Colony are urgently requested to register themselves at the Alien Registration Office, Police Headquarters not later than the end of September 1951.

INDONESIAN CONSULATE GENERAL

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER HARBOR-WILHELMSEN LINE s.s. "TUDOR"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 19th September, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 20th September, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st September, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY s.s. "PENNSYLVANIA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 21st September, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd September, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th September, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1951.

MORE NOTICES IN COL. 8

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CORFU"	23rd August	24th September
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	20th September	20th October
"CANTON"	20th October	20th November
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SHILLONG"	22nd September	London & Continent
"TRESILLIAN"	6th October	"
"SURAT"	18th October	"
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	9th October	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDHANA"	due 30th Sept.	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits for Japan
"SANGOLA"	sails 2nd Oct.	from Japan for Calcutta, Rangoon via Singapore & Penang
	sails 5th Oct.	

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 30th Sept.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Straits for Japan
"OKILA"	sails 2nd Oct.	from Japan for Singapore, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, & P. Gulf
	sails 9th Oct.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 12th Oct.	from Sydney for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	due 25th Oct.	from Sydney

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

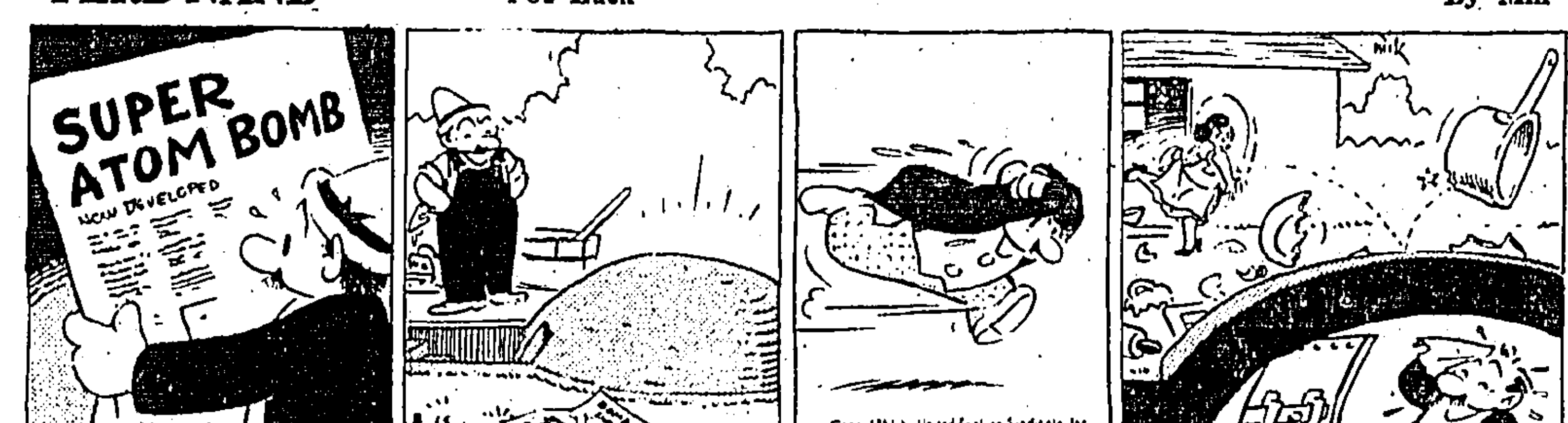
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lea Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

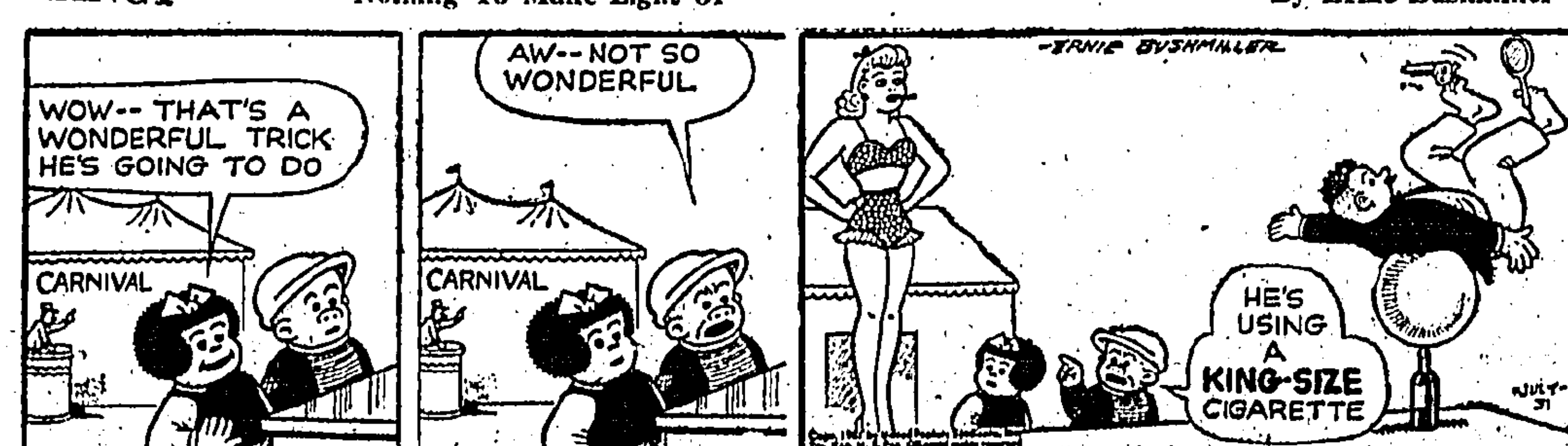
Pot Luck



NANCY

Nothing To Make Light Of

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

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Dine At the

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Application Forms for Essential Supplies Certificates may be obtained from South China Morning Post Limited.

10 CENTS EACH.

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Cable Address: "RODOHOUSE"

The only House that offers excellent and comfortable accommodation at moderate charges.

High class cuisine where meals cost \$4.00 per day.

Car provided for convenient travel.

Register now, to avoid disappointment.

Remember our slogan, "A little spent, a lot gained."

Y. H. Chang, Manager

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's m/v "FELIX ROUSSEL"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 20th September, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 21st September, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st September, 1951, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 17th September, 1951.

PETER MOK HIM YICK HONG

MACAO MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

Agent for AUSTIN CARS

S.S. TAK SHING

M.V. LEE HONG

China Mail Distributor

33 RUA V.P. ARCOS

TEL. 565

Cables: Peter Macao

Agents Invited

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Onward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Yokohama & Kobe
"LES GLIERES" Nov. 11	Nov. 17	

"MEINAM"	Sept. 21	Sept. 24	N. Africa & Europe
"OYONNAX"	Oct. 23	Oct. 25	— " —
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Manila, Saigon &

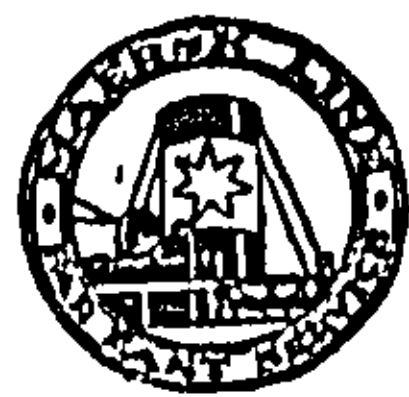
* passengers & freight

† freight for Portsaid, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Rotterdam.

subject to change without notice

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53, Hongkong
Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 28051 (3 lines).



MAERSK LINE

FAST FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, via
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA.

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "TREN MAERSK"	Sept. 20
M.S. "PETER MAERSK"	Oct. 16
M.S. "NICOLINE MAERSK"	Oct. 31

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "NICOLINE MAERSK"	Sept. 26
M.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	Oct. 20
M.S. "LEXA MAERSK"	Nov. 7

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:-

AGENTS:

JEBSEN & CO.

Pedder Building

Tel. Nos. 38060-9.

Belgium Abandons
Restrictions On
Capital Export

Brussels.

Belgium has abolished all restrictions on the export of capital to European Payments Union countries as part of an effort to rectify her balance of payments position.

Belgium is a creditor against most other nations in the E.P.U. and is also so much in credit with the E.P.U. fund that other countries have drawn their full quota of Belgian francs.

The ending of restrictions does not apply to Switzerland, with which Belgian payments, including tourist traffic, are in deficit. There are also formalities regarding Western Germany and Portugal.

All debtor nations are to be approached officially to send more goods to Belgium. The obvious doubt is whether, under rearmament conditions, they have any more goods to send.

At the same time, Belgian exports to E.P.U. countries are to be discouraged and the Belgian exporters are already being charged differential rates on their bills.

EFFECT ON DEALINGS

Not much increase in stock exchange business is expected either at home or abroad. Belgians can already deal in the London market if they can obtain "switch sterling." Dealings in France remain hampered by the French exchange regulations.

There is some prospect that Belgian capital may flow abroad by direct investment in industrial companies or in financing new companies. The possibility of attracting such capital to Holland was under discussion in the Benelux talks in August. Belgian official intervention might prove necessary, for example, by Belgium sponsoring a loan to build the much-discussed Dutch canal to link Antwerp with the Rhine. There may conceivably be opportunities for Belgian capital in the sterling area.

Belgian capital, however, will not readily take the risk of being disposed of by nationalization or hampered by undue restrictions. This will militate against investment in Britain and France.

The de-restriction also applies to tourist expenditure by travellers' cheques. This will not make much difference as

Belgians have in practice already been able to spend abroad as much as most of them can afford.

DECREE SIGNED

Brussels, Sept. 17. Belgium, to halt inflation, today froze for six months five per cent of all payments due to Belgian exporters for goods shipped to European Payments Union (E.P.U.) countries and the Sterling Area.

The decree, the first ruling of international importance to be signed by the new Belgian King Baudouin, hopes to halt "excessive foreign indebtedness threatening inflation" by establishing an "economic defence line."

The decree aims to divert part of Belgium's exports from the E.P.U. and the Sterling zone to several Latin American countries including the Argentine and to the dollar-paying United States and Canada.

Through tighter controls and limitation of non-essential dollar imports, enforced by the Government earlier this month, Belgium will try to increase her purchases within the E.P.U., thereby offsetting its deficits towards Belgium and, at the same time, saving dollars.

Belgians, claiming to be the only all-round creditor country in the E.P.U., say that they can no longer act as "bankers" of the Western European partners for both their economic re-equipment and defence build-up.—Reuters.

Turks Sign Protocol

United Nations, Sept. 17. Selim Sarper, Turkey's permanent representative at the United Nations, signed the Torquay protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at a brief ceremony here today. This act will come into force on October 7.—Reuters.

JAPS RAPIDLY BUILDING
UP NEW FLEET OF
MERCHANT SHIPSJap Bonds
Advance In
London

London, Sept. 17. German and Japanese bonds soared today following favourable press reports here on prospects of a debt settlement. German five per cent issues were up 2½ to 51, Japanese 1907s climbed 7½ to 95 while the 1930s were up 4½ to 114½.

Industrials and oils were quiet and little changed.

The Financial Times' daily index of stocks was 133.7.

Japanese bonds	
"A" (4s. of 1899)	89½
"B" (4s. of 1910)	95½
"C" (5s. of 1907)	95
"D" (5s. of 1934)	70½
"E" (5½s. of 1934)	114½

Consols 64½.—Associated Press and United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 17. Stock prices were easier today after the early attempt to continue Friday's late boom. The volume diminished, falling below the 2,000,000 mark at 1,830,000 shares for the first time in six sessions. The general average slumped 30 cents and industrials lost 87.

After a firm, moderate and active opening, weakness appeared in the oil group on slackening volume.

Television shares held gains and non-ferrous metals leaned to the upside but steels weakened.

Profit-taking hit oils. Rails lost up to a point. Chemicals declined as much as 2 points. Motors gained fractionally. Utilities eased.

Of 1,139 shares traded, 501 declined, 334 advanced and 251 were unchanged.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:-

30 Industrials	215.00
20 Rails	84.22
15 Utilities	45.46
40 Bonds	181.05

—United Press.

JAPANESE BONDS

New York, Sept. 17. Japanese bonds advanced fractionally to three points on small sales today with the Orient Development six per cent advancing three on a sale of 10 bonds.—Associated Press.

Increase In
U.S. Steel
Production

New York, Sept. 17. Production of the nation's steel plants is scheduled to rise this week to 2,023,000 net tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute said today.

This estimate is based on the industry's plans to operate facilities at 101.2 per cent of their rated capacity compared with 100 per cent in the preceding week when output was placed at 1,999,000 tons.

A month ago the steel plants worked at 100.4 per cent of capacity to turn out 2,007,000 tons.

In the comparable week a year ago, when the industry's capacity was at a similar operating rate of 100.4 per cent resulted in production of 1,937,400 tons.—Associated Press.

Bill To Tax
Jap Tuna

Washington, Sept. 17. A bill to levy a 15 to 45 per cent duty on imported frozen tuna was introduced in the House today by Representative McKinnon (Democrat, California).

Mr. McKinnon said a "flood" of Japanese tuna had demoralized the market for tuna in the United States and most tuna fishermen had abandoned operations for the season.

His bill would allow the average amount of tuna imported in normal years to come in under 15 per cent duty, with the tax increasing for additional amounts.

A bill to place a 50 per cent duty on tuna imports was introduced last week by Representative Hubert Scudder (Republican, also of California).—United Press.

Japan, which lost nearly 9,000,000 tons of shipping during the war, is now making great efforts to build up to her former place on the world's sea lanes.

Anticipating the signature of the peace treaty, the occupation has loosened former controls on Japanese ship operation and "Maru" ships are now operating their first major post-war scheduled services to North America and west to Siam, Pakistan and India.

Other developments are expected as Japanese companies increase their tonnage but the high cost of shipbuilding and high prices for second-hand vessels are limiting factors.

Nevertheless, Japan hopes to have built up her shipping strength to a total of 2,657,000 tons by the end of next year.

Permission to re-start the regular Japan-North America service after nearly 10 years was given on June 12 last.

Announcing approval of Japan's re-entry into this service, the occupation authorities said that the step was prompted by the recent performance of the Japanese shipping industry and by Japanese Government measures which ensured "fair practices" and prohibition of "false billing, weighing, tallying and invoicing of cargo to obtain a lower freight rate."

The resumption of this service is part of a programme which the Japanese hope will eventually enable Japan to carry up to 50 per cent of her export and import trade in her own vessels.

But Japan's present shipping facilities are still inadequate for this volume of freight.

MAJOR STEP

Before the war, Japanese ships carried up to 60 per cent of the nation's foreign trade. Japanese shipping experts estimate that for some time to come, even by mobilizing the whole of the country's shipping tonnage, Japanese shipping will not be able to carry more than at most 40 per cent of Japan's foreign trade.

Even this would involve the completion of a seventh post-war ship construction programme; remodeling of wartime standard ships; salvaging of sunken vessels; purchase of second-hand ships from abroad; and chartering of foreign vessels.

At the end of March, 1951, Japan had little more than 1,500,000 gross tons of operable shipping, including both coastal and sea-going vessels.

This was considered enough to carry little more than 22.5 per cent of Japan's foreign trade volume. During 1951, estimated at 22,000,000 metric tons.

Japanese shipping circles greeted permission to resume the North American run as a major step towards rehabilitation.

At present Japan is allowed to make monthly sailings on the following international shipping routes: four to North America, including New York; one to South America; four to Oceania; two to India and Pakistan; and three to Bangkok (Siam).

TO HONGKONG

In addition, the Japanese have applied for permission to open regular shipping lines to the Philippines, Indonesia, Hongkong, Formosa, Korea, the Marianas, the Bonins and Australia.

For the time being, Japanese lines intend to concentrate their best Diesel-engined ships on the recently resumed North America service. Four Japanese lines are operating on the run, each with one ship a month. They are the NYK Line, the Mitsui Line, the OSK-Shin Nihon Line, the Kokusai Line (Incorporating the Lino Marine Transportation Co., the Mitsubishi Steamship Co., the Nippon Steamship Co., and the Toho Marine Transportation Co.).

Under present plans, the four lines will place a total of 22 ships in the North American service—NYK, five; Mitsui, six; OSK-Shin Nihon, seven; and Kokusai, four. They will draw these ships from their combined fleet of 29 large ocean-going vessels now available or under construction for completion before the end of this year, with an aggregate deadweight displacement of 270,500 tons.

140 NEW SHIPS

Including ships owned or still under construction by other lines, Japan's total fleet of ships eventually available for berthing service was given at the beginning of July as 48, totaling approximately 351,000 tons gross.

The entire Japanese merchant cargo fleet as of June 12, 1951, when permission was given for the resumption of a Japanese

berth-line service to North America, was reported to be 807 ships, totalling 1,785,470 tons gross, or 2,470,950 tons deadweight.

This included 145 ships engaged in foreign shipping, totalling 344,138 tons gross or 1,260,207 tons deadweight, and 662 ships plying in the domestic trade with a gross tonnage of 941,334 and a deadweight tonnage of 1,144,723.

Japan expects to add to this 188 vessels by the end of next year, either by new construction under her sixth and seventh post-war ship-building programmes or by the purchase of second-hand ships from abroad, making an approximate overall tonnage of 2,657,000 tons gross, or 4,000,000 tons deadweight.—Reuters.

SKIPPER FINED

Perth, Sept. 17. The captain of a Japanese vessel "The Kyoyo" has been fined A£500 and the 43 members of the crew lesser amounts for a fishery offence in the Hermit Island group, New Guinea, it was disclosed here today.

Mr. Paul Hasluck, New Guinea Territories Minister, said the Japanese master was also fined a further A£270 for other infringements of fishing rights in the area.

The entire crew of the Kyoyo were arrested by the New Guinea authorities on August 22 and were tried on poaching charges at Loreau in the Admiralty Islands nearby.

The trial lasted 11 days.—Reuters.

Another
Decline In
Grain Price

Chicago, Sept. 17. Prices of grain futures moved into lower ground. Wheat closed 1½ lower to 1½ higher.

Prices closed as follows:-
Wheat—price per bushel:
September 2.40½
October 2.41
November 2.41½
December 2.42½
January 2.43½
February 2.44½
March 2.45½
April 2.46½
May 2.47½
June 2.48½
July 2.49½
August 2.50½
September 2.51½
October 2.52½
November 2.53½
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October 3.00½
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Union Reaffirms Anti-Red Pledge

San Francisco, Sept. 17. The president of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. William Green, pledged at the opening session of the Union's annual convention today that American workers would "support the fight against Russia until that nation is decisively defeated."

Mr. Green said in a speech: "I know I represent the sentiment of American labour when I say we will never remain passive or accept the tyranny of Communism."

He told 750 delegates who represent 8,000,000 American workers: "I am sure the AFL feels this government must carry on the war in Korea and will not withdraw until Russia is decisively defeated."

Turning to domestic issues, the 78-year-old labour leader said the AFL must force Congress to pass adequate price control legislation.

TREATY A VICTORY

"If Congress refuses to answer our call for more adequate control of prices, then we must unite our votes at the ballot box and keep those Congressmen at home who refuse to act for us."

Mr. Green called the Japanese peace treaty a "strategic victory for the free world."

"Japan will become a competent ally and strengthen immeasurably our defence in the Pacific," he said.

He urged labour to stand behind total victory in Korea as the United Nations armed forces could be withdrawn and be left to combat Communist aggression elsewhere in the world.

"We need a democratic government in Japan as it can make a full contribution to the world struggle against aggressive Communism," he said.

He added that Japanese workers must be given an opportunity for free trade unionism because a strong, free labour union was an "invaluable asset"—United Press.

Statement By Envoy Was In Order

Cairo, Sept. 17. An Egyptian Deputy tonight urged the Government in Parliament to ask Britain to recall her Ambassador to Cairo for "impolitely breaking the rules of diplomatic etiquette."

The request was made by Wafdist Deputy Sheikh Soliman Abdel Fattah. He charged that the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, committed the shortcoming recently when he released a statement to the Press outlining Britain's views and position on the latest developments in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

He said the Government did not consider Sir Ralph had broken any etiquette in releasing the statement direct to the Press.

He commented, "We have done the same thing. Now each has outlined his viewpoint."

Egypt and Britain are at odds over Egyptian demands of evacuation of British forces from the Suez area and unity with the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.—Associated Press.

ATOMIC WARFARE TRAINING

Washington, Sept. 17. Approximately 5,000 Army, Navy and Air Force men will conduct atomic warfare training in connection with forthcoming tests of nuclear weapons at Frenchman's Flats, Nevada.

The Army announced today that a battalion combat team will be provided. The personnel will be drawn from the "six continental armies in the United States"—Associated Press.

Military Motor Cycle Trials



London District military motor cycle trials were held recently. The winning team was the 2/20 Army Signals Regiment T.A. Here is the team with its trophy. Left to right: Sergt. D. Newton, L/Cpl N. S. Ives and Sgmn. R. R. Rouse.

Police Halt Mail Train

Berlin, Sept. 17. East German Police last night stopped for the first time a West-bound mail railway wagon from West Berlin at the East German international border checkpoint at Marienborn.

"Specially checked," East German Police told officials accompanying the train.

Three other wagons out of 14 were sent back to Berlin.

Six of the 13 mail wagons of the Berlin-bound train were turned back to Hanover last night.

Seven wagons carrying about 850 parcels for West Germany were still waiting in the Grunewald Station, in the British sector here today. Postal authorities said that they would be sent to Marienborn again tonight.—Zeu-ter.

KIDNAPPED MAN ALIVE

Manila, Sept. 18. "Henry Corp," American engineer kidnapped by the Huk last week, has been reported alive and held captive in the mountains of Zamboanga province.

Mr. O. H. Dersheimer, general manager of the Pangasinan Sugar Mills where Mr. Corp worked, said he had received information that the 60-year-old engineer from Providence, Rhode Island, was "very much alive."

It was also reported that Corp had been kidnapped by the Huk to help them plan attacks on towns and military installations. He was kidnapped early on Thursday. His built-ridden Jeep was found later in a ravine.—United Press.

Ex-Officer To Be Deported

Manila, Sept. 18. A former Nationalist Chinese naval officer was ordered deported today for allegedly "fraudulently changing his status as a transient alien" and double-crossing his government by purchasing supplies for the Chinese Reds.

The Immigration Commissioner, Vicente de la Cruz, ordered former Commander I. Tan Woo down aboard the first available plane for Taipei after investigation of his deportation charges against him.

The formal inquiry showed that Woo entered the Philippines four years ago as a procurement officer for the Chinese Nationalist Government and was duly accredited to purchase surplus goods from the United States naval reservation in Olomapo, Zamboanga Province.—United Press.

5-Year Sentence For Youthful Broker

Sentence of five years' hard labour was passed by the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, in the Criminal Sessions this morning, on Miu Fung-kee, 22, broker, when he pleaded guilty on arraignment to uttering a letter demanding money with menaces.

It was alleged that accused demanded \$3,000 from Yip Kwun-lung, owner of the Lung Kee Restaurant on August 1 last.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, prosecuted and the accused was represented by Mr. S. V. Gittins, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva.

The Prosecutor said that the letter demanded \$3,000 and according to the depositions the money was to be given to accused who would in turn take it to the actual writer. Some money placed in an envelope was handed to accused but he kept it. When arrested he admitted the offence.

Mr. Gittins in mitigation said when accused was arrested he made a frank admission in answer to the charge. He gave no trouble to the Police.

This was an act of a very foolish and inexperienced young man, Counsel pleaded. His action made himself open to suspicion. Any experienced criminal would put a screen between himself and the intended victim but here there was no such attempt made at all.

Counsel said accused was directed by some other person and the evidence in the depositions supported it.

HANDLED BAIT

Accused was handed the bait prepared by the complainant and the Police in collaboration and he apparently carried it for a long bus journey from the Star Ferry to Ngau Chi Wan. When he was arrested this envelope was intact. Counsel submitted that this suggested accused was a courier or an intermediary rather than the recipient or the principal in this transaction.

Accused was a young man and was born and brought up in Weihaiwei, said Counsel. He had been here since his home-town was "liberated" and he managed to get some sort of livelihood as a broker. He recently changed his status as a transient alien and double-crossed his government by purchasing supplies for the Chinese Reds.

The Immigration Commissioner, Vicente de la Cruz, ordered former Commander I. Tan Woo down aboard the first available plane for Taipei after investigation of his deportation charges against him. The formal inquiry showed that Woo entered the Philippines four years ago as a procurement officer for the Chinese Nationalist Government and was duly accredited to purchase surplus goods from the United States naval reservation in Olomapo, Zamboanga Province.—United Press.

Another Case

Ng Yuk-chong, 21, rubber factory worker, was sentenced to five years by Mr. Justice Gould this morning when he pleaded guilty to three counts of demanding money with menaces.

The indictment charged that accused demanded \$200 from Ng Sz-chang on June 17 and 21 and demanded \$1,000, also from Ng on July 4 last.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, said that the letters started with the demand of a modest sum of money and as time went on the amount was increased to \$1,000.

Whether the sum was modest or not the threats, however, were quite definite, said the Prosecutor. The three letters were received by the victim who took them to the Police. In accordance with the instructions in the letter a sum of money was left at a point indicated, which was between a wooden door and an iron gate of a shop.

Detectives watched the place and just before midnight the same day accused went to collect the money. He was arrested.

War Widow's Two Suitors

Auckland, Sept. 17. Francis Hargreaves, a 64-year-old gold miner, left Auckland in the liner Rangitiki on September 13 to marry Frau Basilia Bauminghaus, 38, a German war widow.

But he has competition. G. E. Engelbrecht, a 62-year-old gardener, now plans to fly to Germany in the hope of persuading the widow to change her mind.

Frau Bauminghaus, whose address is Groesentheil Post, Puchheim Vornuncher, United States Zone, wrote to a New Zealand newspaper recently, in the hope of getting help to settle in New Zealand with her eight-year-old daughter.

She received many proposals of marriage in reply, and eventually accepted Hargreaves' proposal. But Engelbrecht, who exchanged about 15 letters with the widow, did not give up at this and decided to fly to Germany to propose in person. He is a German who came to New Zealand 48 years ago.—Associated Press.

Manslaughter Charge: Man Pleads Guilty "UNFORTUNATE" CASE

Pleading guilty on arraignment to manslaughter, Tsang Fuk-hing, 30, a farmer, was sentenced to six months by the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Tsang was alleged to have killed his wife during a quarrel.

Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, said this was rather an unfortunate case and seemed to have arisen out of a family argument. The deceased, Chan Mul, was the wife of the accused.

Books Stolen From USIS Library

RECEIVER GIVEN PRISON TERM

Mr. Paul Frillman, director of the Hongkong Office of the United States Information Service, was the complainant in a case at Central this morning against a book hawker charged with receiving 19 books stolen from the USIS library and with unlawful possession of the books, valued at US\$163.

Convicting Tung Ying-kong, 47, on both charges, Mr. Poon sentenced him to a total of eight months' imprisonment, and ordered the return of the books to the complainant.

In evidence, Mr. Frillman said that as a result of certain information which he passed on to the Police, the missing books were recovered by them. He said part of the USIS library consisted of reference books which could not be taken away.

Handed one of the books exhibited in Court, a textbook entitled "Experimental Surgery" by Markowicz, witness pointed out that originally it had a catalogue number on the spine, which had now been defaced.

PAGE REMOVED

It was the practice at the library to mark page seven of every book. In all the books recovered, page seven had been removed, Mr. Frillman added.

Also, he said, the front and back covers of every book had a sticker bearing the stamp of the USIS. In all the books, the stickers had been removed, and all the catalogue numbers defaced.

The book on experimental surgery costs US\$7, about HK\$40, he added.

Det-Insp. F. Roberts testified that at 5.15 on September 14, he went to defendant's second hand book-shop in Aberdeen Street, where he recovered the books after checking the whole shop.

Cautioned, the defendant told him the books had been sold to him for \$133 by an unknown person. Insp. Roberts said the defendant was given every opportunity to try and locate the person, but failed to do so.

MURDERERS HANGED

Yuen So, 27, and Lau Wah, 22, both of whom were convicted for the murder of Dr. Arthur Fung Hing-yau at 23 Castle Peak Road, first floor, Shamshuipo, on February 28 last, were hanged at Stanley Gai this morning.

Dr. Fung was shot in the head when he resisted one of the men, who was armed with a revolver, in the course of a robbery in his flat. He died in hospital on March 5.

An inquiry into the hangings was held later this morning before Mr. V. H. Poon at Central and a jury of two women and a man returned a verdict, after evidence had been given, of death due to judicial hanging.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Prince Baudouin of Belgium. 2. Japan. 3. Christianity, until 1925. 4. Illum. 5. Four inches. 6. Blavie.

Living Language

Why we say Sure as eggs is eggs.

This phrase means that the speaker wants to show you he's quite sure what he's talking about. The strange thing is that "eggs" originally meant just the opposite, for "eggs" is only a corruption of "x" which is the letter mathematicians use to denote an unknown quantity. Although unknown, "x" must always remain the same, and "sure as x is x" is therefore true.

Assistant Robs His Employer

For stealing \$1,500 worth of Yale locks and key blanks from his employer, Leung Kong, 26, a shop assistant, was sentenced to four months by Mr. Winter at Kowloon this morning.

A co-defendant, Leung Wal, an odd job worker, was discharged on a count of aiding and abetting the theft. But he was later given one month for stealing three sheets of leather from another employer.

The Prosecution's case was that the first defendant was asked to test delivery of a number of locks and key blanks for the Hong Lee metal shop in Shanghai Street, last Friday. On returning he left 12 locks and 7,109 key blanks at the home of the second defendant. He was arrested two days later while trying to sell one of the locks in Temple Street.

As regards the theft of leather, the second defendant was arrested on September 14 and he admitted that the leather he had with him was stolen when he was engaged to carry some goods from a gydown.

Inspector Gingle said the leather was valued \$45. Second defendant was not in Police custody when the first defendant deposited the locks and key in his house.

AID PROMISED

Washington, Sept. 17. American policy officials, after a daylong series of conferences with the French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, promised him today that the United States would throw in all the money and munitions needed to help stem the Communist onslaught against that area.—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

The forty-fifth (A) in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr. S. K. Lee will be given this evening at 6.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

Lesson 45 A

Relatives (Refer to page 24. Cantonese Simplified):
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